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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, possible showers. Temp. 43-46 (12-7). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 51-43 (16-6). LONDON: Hazy becoming sunny. Temp. 52-41 (11-5). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 52-41 (11-5). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. RIVIERA: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 59-43 (15-6). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 64-37 (18-3). Yesterday's temp. 59-36 (15-2).
EXPERIENCED WEATHER—PAGE 2

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Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
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Denmark	1.75 D.Kr	Netherlands	0.85 Fior.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
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Nixon Personally Will Make Ultimate Decision on Calley

He'll Await All Appeals, Then Step In

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (WP).—President Nixon announced yesterday that he will personally review and decide the case of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr. although he is not legally required to do so.

The President will become involved only after the normal review proceedings have been completed, it was announced, but he will make the final decision.

John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President, explained that Mr. Nixon decided that "because of a whole combination of factors" he would personally review the case and make the ultimate decision regarding guilt and sentence.

Although some of the President's advisers told him there was no need for him to become involved in any way, Mr. Nixon desired that "this particular case have this additional kind of review prior to the execution of sentence," Mr. Ehrlichman said.

"That is the reason for his making the decision and announcing it at this time."

Under the Code of Military Justice, the secretary of the Army is the final review authority in a case where the death penalty is not involved. The law provides that the President become involved only in cases involving a death sentence or cases involving the dismissal from the service of a general or flag officer.

Lt. Calley was found guilty last Monday of murdering 22 Vietnamese people at My Lai. On Wednesday, he was ordered stripped of his rank, pay and allowances and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Flood of Criticism

There was an immediate outpouring of criticism against the military court from segments of the public and Congress, and on Thursday Mr. Nixon ordered that Lt. Calley be removed from the stockade at Fort Benning, Ga., and returned to his quarters while his case is under review.

[Mr. Nixon made that decision after awakening in the middle of the night in anguish over the Calley case, White House sources in Washington said yesterday, according to United Press International.

[It reported that the sources said the President felt compassion for Lt. Calley because of the young officer's ordeal, and also wanted to show respect for other American combat officers. Lt. Calley's limited freedom pending appeal "was the President's own idea and decision," they said.]

Thousands of telegrams have poured in to Mr. Nixon, urging clemency and criticizing the verdict. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the telegrams were running about 100 to 1 in support of Lt. Calley. A large political issue thus was clearly developing over the case.

[In Washington, the White House has announced receipt of about 50,000 telegrams, Reuters reported, and 38,000 other wires have been received by members of Congress. Reuters said the lieutenant has been getting several hundred telegrams and letters daily.]

Asked if the President, by his two actions, was not injecting himself into the judicial process, Mr. Erlichman replied that "he is trying to be very scrupulous not to interfere in that process.

"He is very much aware of the necessity to in no way comment on the merits of the case or what he thinks the penalty should be, if any, or in any other way getting into the substance of the case."

Because of the widespread interest and concern, the President by his decision adds "another ingredient of review," Mr. Ehrlichman said.

'Extra Ingredient'

The President believes that he should add "that extra legal ingredient to the review process" and make it clear he will give it a "qualitative" review of the kind a chief executive gives in a pardon process, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

"The kinds of issues that are before him are more than simply stark legal issues," Mr. Ehrlichman said by way of emphasizing the larger questions of collective guilt and issues raised regarding the responsibility of an individual like Lt. Calley in a war situation.

Pressed as to why the President felt he should intervene and why he should announce his decision at this time, Mr. Ehrlichman said that widespread public interest was not the determining

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

United Press International.

GUEST OF HONOR—British Prime Minister Edward Heath's motorcade driving through West Berlin to Charlottenburg Castle and a formal reception by the city's senate.

During Stopover in City

Heath Reaffirms Berlin Support

WEST BERLIN, April 4 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath pledged a continuing British military shield for isolated West Berlin today, for as long as necessary and for as long as the city's people want it.

He expressed the hope that with continued patience and determination there would be a Berlin settlement resulting from the continuing four-power talks.

Mr. Heath flew into the city for an afternoon stop on the way to a two-day official visit to West Germany. He was greeted by Mayor Klaus Schuetz and Allied military commanders.

He went on to Bonn this evening where he will take up talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt, particularly on British entry into the Common Market.

It was Mr. Heath's first visit to Germany since becoming prime minister and his first to Berlin in eight years. He had been due March 24, but postponed the trip because of the crisis in Northern Ireland.

In a brief statement at the glittering 17th-century Charlottenburg Castle, Mr. Heath declared: "... [the British forces here] are themselves a sign of our determination and those forces will remain here so long as there is a task for them to do and so long as you want them here to do it."

Mr. Heath demonstratively spent about half of his 5 1/2-hour Berlin stay with troops of the British garrison, which numbers about 3,000 men.

In his statement, Mr. Heath said he could understand impatience and pessimism over the outcome of the four-power talks after a full year of negotiations.

But, he said, experience in Berlin over the years had taught the need for patience and determination. A settlement among the Big Four, Mr. Heath emphasized, was aimed at the permanent advantage of everyone concerned, the Western Allies, the West German Federal Republic, the people of Berlin and the Russians.

He also thanked the people of Berlin "for the kindness you have shown over the years to the British forces stationed here."

Plane Project Discussed

BONN, April 4 (Reuters).—West German and Italian leaders yesterday agreed they wanted to go ahead with development of the European Multi-Role Aircraft (MRCA), in which their countries are jointly involved with Britain.

West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said the subject came up during the second and last round of talks between Mr. Brandt and Italian Premier Emilio Colombo. He also said the MRCA project would be discussed during Mr. Heath's visit here.

Gromyko Urges U.S. Peace Move

Asks Serions Look at Brezhnev Line

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 4 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko yesterday urged the Nixon administration to take seriously Leonid I. Brezhnev's call for eased world tensions and improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In a speech to the 24th Soviet Communist party congress, Mr. Gromyko said that Mr. Nixon's stated desire to move from confrontation to an era of negotiations "should be supported by practical deeds."

Indicating Soviet dissatisfaction with current Soviet-American relations, Mr. Gromyko said, "We do not favor talks that resemble boxing matches. What we want are serious negotiations."

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union also desired better relations with Communist China, but after noting problems with Peking, he said that the future course of Sino-Soviet relations "depends on the Chinese leaders."

Aggressive Actions

Mr. Brezhnev, in his report to the opening of the 24th congress on Tuesday, had sharply criticized the United States for its "aggressive actions" in Indochina and the Middle East, but he added that "we proceed from the assumption that it is possible to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States."

"Our principal line with respect to the capitalist countries, including the United States, is consistently and fully to practice the principles of peaceful coexistence, to develop mutually advantageous ties and to cooperate with states prepared to do so, strengthening peace, making our relations with them as stable as possible," the Soviet party leader said.

He also outlined a six-point plan for easing tensions, including several proposals made by the Soviet Union in recent years, such as a conference of five nuclear powers to discuss disarmament, talks on reducing forces in Central Europe, and the mutual disbanding of NATO and the Warsaw Pact blocs.

Mr. Gromyko said that "in Washington, they should give serious consideration to everything that was said" by Mr. Brezhnev.

Compromise Proposal

Although American diplomats have said they see nothing particularly new in Mr. Brezhnev's speech, the State Department has said it would study the report. The United States has welcomed a Soviet compromise proposal at the Geneva disarmament talks, which seems to open the way to the ban on the manufacture of bacteriological weapons.

The general tone of Mr. Gromyko's remarks, as made public by Tass, the Soviet news agency, reinforced the view that the Soviet Union was seeking to create a conciliatory image of itself at the congress, consistent with its stress on increasing production of consumer goods.

Mr. Gromyko, in an unusual passage, seemed to be defending his conciliatory policy against critics at home or in the Communist movement.

"The Soviet Union attaches much importance to the search for agreements even with those who promote a different political course," he said. "The question

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Army Chief 'Surprised' By Uproar

HOUSTON, Texas, April 4 (AP).—The Army chief of staff, Gen. William Westmoreland, who was the commander of troops in Vietnam at the time of the My Lai massacre, says that he was surprised at the outcry following the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr.

"It was clearly known by our troops in Vietnam that they were to avoid civilian casualties at all cost," he said during a news conference here Friday.

"My orders were that all atrocities would be reported and investigated according to the rules of the Geneva convention," he said, "and it is our obligation to follow through and punish those atrocities."

Gen. Westmoreland admitted that many civilians have been killed in the war, but he put the responsibility on troops "led by inexperienced lieutenants and sergeants."

Gen. Westmoreland said it was absurd to accuse him of sharing the guilt for Lt. Calley's conduct at My Lai.

'I Feel No Guilt'

"No, I feel no guilt, not in the least," he said. "It is an absurd allegation.

"You cannot compare my role and conduct in Vietnam with that of Japanese Gen. Yamashita," the general said.

Yamashita was tried, convicted and hanged for war crimes his troops committed during World War II, although it was admitted that he had no knowledge of the crimes.

"Gen. Yamashita failed to follow up on allegations and reports of atrocities and bring them to justice," Gen. Westmoreland said.

He said that such allegations are received continually in Vietnam and a number of men besides Lt. Calley have been tried and convicted.

"Our troops in Vietnam have the most difficult role that American troops have ever faced," Gen. Westmoreland said. "But any time there are atrocities it is the result of bad leadership."

The chief of staff said that he thought President Nixon's action of releasing Lt. Calley from the stockade, pending the outcome of his appeal, was "very proper."

Wallace Visits Him

FORT BENNING, Ga., April 4 (AP).—Alabama's Gov. George Wallace paid a visit Friday to Lt. Calley, who is under house arrest at his bachelor quarters here.

"I believe President Nixon is going to do the right thing and the right thing is to grant clemency to Lt. Calley," Gov. Wallace told reporters as he emerged from a 13-minute chat with the lieutenant.

Gov. Wallace recalled that he served as a flight engineer with the U.S. Air Force during World War II in the bombing of Japan, and said: "They ought to try me. When we were shot at, we said 'Let's get the hell out of here,' and we dropped our bombs."

Senators Voice Concern

WASHINGTON, April 4 (Reuters).—Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee expressed deep concern Friday about the case of Lt. Calley from the standpoint of individual justice for him and others who may be similarly charged.

After a special closed-door

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International.

FRIENDLY CALL—Alabama's Gov. George Wallace leaving Lt. William Calley after a visit at his quarters.

Geneva Conventions Cited

'Moral and Legal Obligation' To Try Calley Noted by Army

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 4 (NYT).—The Army, defending itself against public outcry against the trial and conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., said Friday that it had "a moral and legal obligation" to prosecute him.

The Army's defense was contained in an unusual, four-page "fact sheet" that was prepared after the conviction last Monday of Lt. Calley and was mailed to every U.S. Army unit in the world.

According to the document, which was described as a "white paper" by officers at the Pentagon, the United States was obliged under the Geneva conventions on rules of war to prosecute Lt. Calley and the others accused of wrongdoing at My Lai or of covering up the events that occurred in the South Vietnamese hamlet on March 16, 1968.

The document noted that of 13 original defendants involved in the My Lai deaths, two have been found innocent in courts-martial, charges have been dismissed against eight and Lt. Calley alone has been convicted so far.

In what appeared to be an attempt to counter the flood of telegrams to the President and statements by members of Congress and the Pentagon that the Army was making a "scapegoat" of Lt. Calley, the Army statement said that "in all these cases we went as far as we could and as far as the evidence supported.

"In the case of Lt. Calley," it continued, "we had an overwhelming body of evidence."

The Army's chief of information, Maj. Gen. Winant Sidle, insisted after word of the document leaked out of the Pentagon that it was not intended as a public defense of the Army's position in the current controversy.

Gen. Sidle said in a telephone interview that the document was unrelated to the public sentiment against Lt. Calley's conviction. "We felt we had to give the troops something," he said, to explain "how things have gone so far, why they have and what's still to go."

Two of the 13 original defendants are still awaiting trial. They are Capt. Ernest L. Medina, who was Lt. Calley's company superior, and Capt. Eugene M. Kotouc. The Army also is prosecuting Col. Oran K. Henderson on charges that he attempted to cover up the My Lai incident and that he later lied about his action to a special Pentagon panel investigating the incident.

Gen. Sidle said that his office and the Army's judge advocate general had "discussed vaguely in the past" the possibility of issuing a statement on My Lai to field commanders so that they might inform their troops of the issues and facts involved.

But he also said that the conviction of Lt. Calley and the subsequent controversy "may have pushed it along a bit."

"Even though the legal action was painful and difficult," the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Mrs. Meir Bars Cairo Plan

Israeli Cabinet Not to Meet For 2-Week Holiday Recess

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, April 4 (WP).—Premier Golda Meir today rejected Egyptian conditions for reopening the Suez Canal without providing even a hint of any detailed Israeli proposal concerning that crucial element in any partial settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Underlining her tough line was the announcement that because of the forthcoming Passover holiday, no cabinet meeting would be held before April 18 "unless," as a government source said, "something untoward happens."

That discreet allusion to Egyptian threats to resume hostilities at the end of the month unless Israel accepts Egyptian conditions for a partial settlement was fleshed out by informed sources who indicated Israel would formulate its ideas before that deadline.

But the 72-year-old premier, in an opening address to the ruling Labor party convention, gave no such indication of taking the Egyptian threat seriously as she reaffirmed well known Israeli positions.

She brushed aside the Egyptian seven-point plan's call for stationing Egyptian troops on the east bank of the canal as a first step toward total Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

"It is becoming increasingly clear that the Egyptians think that we have to compensate them," she said, "for reopening the canal which they themselves closed."

"If this is in fact the authoritative proposal on behalf of the president of Egypt, then clearly, it cannot represent a basis for an agreement with Israel," she added.

In an ambiguous phrase which could encompass the United States as well as Egypt and the

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Hussein Takes Tougher Line With Palestine Guerrillas

AMMAN, April 4 (UPI).—King Hussein reiterated his tough line on the guerrillas today as Palestinian leaders promised to seek an end to fighting.

Hussein attacked those "who have turned themselves into tools serving enemy objectives" and said again, "Jordan will not bargain over the security of the country."

Yesterday, addressing an emergency government meeting at his palace, the king warned the Arab world that if Jordan's national unity is disrupted, "the loss to the Arab nation will be tremendous." He also charged that his country was being subjected to an Arab "war of attrition."

In a conciliatory statement, the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization promised to fulfill what it had left undone under the truce agreements.

It pledged to remove heavy weapons from Amman, evacuate the remaining few guerrillas and end "all manifestations which are contrary to signed agreements."

However, in Beirut a statement distributed by the el-Fatah office said the guerrillas would make no further concessions and announced they had launched operations in most areas of Jordan.

Negotiations Taking Place

A government spokesman said negotiations were taking place between the two sides on clearing the guerrillas from the capital.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman reported a guerrilla attack on a security unit vehicle in Amman today, in which two security men were wounded, and guerrillas said there were clashes in the north of the country. However, by late afternoon, Jordan had, nevertheless, enjoyed one of its quietest days since the fighting began.

Meeting in Cairo

CAIRO, April 4 (UPI).—Representatives of eight Arab heads of state gathered in Cairo today for a meeting to discuss the crisis in Jordan.

The countries taking part are Egypt, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Tunisia and South Yemen.

France Closes Top School, Allegedly Red-Controlled

PARIS, April 4 (NYT).—One of France's most famous schools, the Ecole Normale Supérieure, was temporarily closed today after its director resigned in protest against its transformation into a "Red base."

The alma mater of President Pompidou and a long line of French political and intellectual leaders (other alumni have included Jean-Paul Sartre, Léon Blum, Henri Bergson, Jean Giraudoux, Jean Jaurès and Charles Péguy), the school was extensively damaged ten days ago when groups of the new left took it over for a "revolutionary fete." Later a fire that consumed some archives was discovered in the basement.

The director, Robert Flacelière, sought an appointment with the president after sending a letter of resignation to Olivier Guichard, Minister of Education. Mr. Flacelière told the minister that the school was under the control of new-left groups and "I can no longer guarantee the security of persons and property."

The minister ordered the school closed a few days ahead of the Easter vacation and ordered the students living there to evacuate it so that the damage can be repaired. He also ordered the board of directors of the school to meet to decide on measures to ensure its proper functioning after the holidays.

The director complained not only about the agitation of leftists, principally Maoists and Trotskyists, but also about the passivity of the majority of the students in the school.

Mr. Flacelière, a 67-year-old Hellenist, has been director since 1963. His resignation is to take effect with the opening of the new school year in October.

Angry Green Beret Recounts Many Executions

By John Darnton

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—Robert F. Marasco, one of the eight Green Berets who were charged but never tried in the slaying two years ago of a South Vietnamese suspected of having been a double agent, says that he shot and killed the man on "oblique yet very very clear orders" from the Central Intelligence Agency.

"He was my agent and it was my responsibility to eliminate him with extreme prejudice," Mr. Marasco said in an interview Friday. "Eliminate with extreme prejudice" is the Special Forces euphemism for a killing.

The "elimination" was approved "up and down our chain of command," the former Army captain added. Although he corroborated details of the slaying, he refused to divulge the names of other persons involved.

Mr Marasco, now 29 years old and a life-insurance salesman in Bloomfield, N.J., said that he was admitting his complicity out of anger over the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr. on charges of premeditated murder in the deaths of 22 civilians at My Lai.

His statements coincide with the publication of a novel called "Court Martial," written jointly by Robin Moore, the author of "The Green Berets," and Henry Rothblatt, the attorney who represented several of the Green Berets arrested in the alleged killing.

The novel is said to be a close rendering of the events that led to the arrest of the Berets, including Col. Robert B. Rheault, then commander of the Army's 3,000 Special Forces personnel in Vietnam. The elite corps, which specializes in counterinsurgency, is still in existence, but is now deployed elsewhere, according to the Pentagon.

Six of the eight Berets (charges against two were held in abeyance) were to have stood trial on charges of murder and conspiracy in October, 1969. But the Army abruptly dropped the case on

AP.

Robert F. Marasco

Sept. 29, in a decision reviewed by the Nixon administration, on the ground that it could not enlist the cooperation of the CIA, which had refused to provide witnesses.

The Vietnamese agent was Thai Khac Chuyen, whose body was dropped into the South China Sea off Nha Trang, the Special Forces headquarters 180 miles north of Saigon. Despite intensive dredging, it apparently was never recovered.

Mr. Marasco corroborated the following details, all previously reported in the press with unnamed sources cited:

● Chuyen's role as a double agent was discovered when a raid on a Viet Cong camp turned up a photograph of him with a high-ranking North Vietnamese official. He was told that he would be sent on an important mission and instead was held in solitary confinement, where he compro-

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Bengali Solidarity a Factor

Pakistan Charges Indians Are Giving Arms to Rebels

By James P. Sterba

NEW DELHI, April 4 (NYT).—Radio Pakistan has charged that nine Indian "vehicles" loaded with arms and ammunition crossed the East Pakistan border and were stopped by West Pakistani troops.

The broadcast, heard late last night and again this morning, said the vehicles were stopped on their way through Thakurgaon, a town in the northern part of East Pakistan about 20 miles from the Indian border. The radio did not say when the incident occurred.

The Indian government has categorically denied that it has sent or will send any military supplies to the East Pakistanis, who have proclaimed their independence and are fighting an estimated 70,000 West Pakistani troops.

[Pakistan warned India Friday that interference "could only lead to serious consequences," the Associated Press reported from Rawalpindi.

[The Pakistan government charged that four Indian warships harassed a Pakistani merchant vessel, the Ocean Endurance, for five hours in the Arabian Sea.]

[Reuters news agency reported from New Delhi that India denied the Pakistani allegation.]

Numerous efforts, however, were under way in the Indian state of West Bengal, which borders on East Pakistan, to organize aid efforts, and several groups of volunteers have reportedly crossed the border with supplies of food, medicine and ammunition.

Underground Network

Senior officials in Calcutta said privately Friday that discussions for organizing an underground arms and supply network were under way, and they expressed strong support for the project.

"It is inevitable, and of course we will never admit it," a high government official in Calcutta said in an interview. He said it would be politically dangerous not to help the East Pakistanis, because most of the population on both sides of the border are Bengalis, and support in West Bengal for the East Pakistanis has been virtually unanimous.

Border guards in West Bengal have been ordered to turn back what they consider to be "thrill-seeking teen-agers" attempting to cross into East Pakistan. But the border is so loosely patrolled that it is unlikely that those wanting to cross could be stopped.

There have been numerous reports of Indian border guards turning their backs on those crossing the border with supplies and saying, "I didn't see anything."

Mrs. Gandhi Speaks

Indian Premier Indira Gandhi said today that while India does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, it is not proper or possible to keep quiet concerning the events in East Pakistan. Speaking in Hindi to members of the All India Congress Committee, Mrs. Gandhi said:

"We must act in a constructive way to see that we do not do anything which adds to the difficulties of the people there."

Substantial numbers of refugees were reported to be crossing the border into Indian territory.

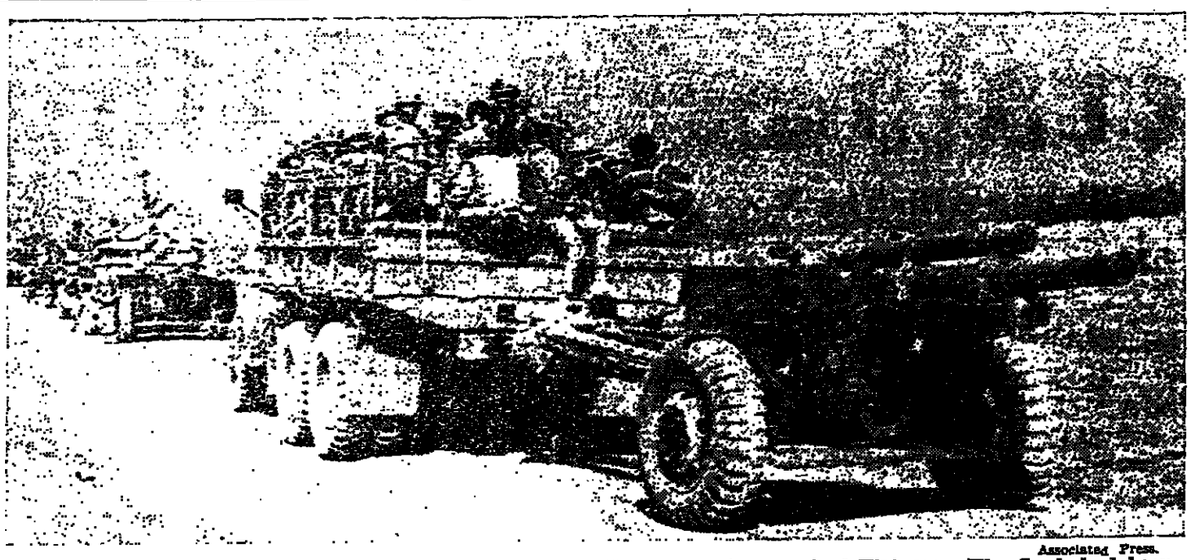
Indian Press Agency reporters stationed along the border said hundreds of families, mostly women and children, crossed the Ganges from Rajshahi, where West Pakistan troops were reported to have moved through the town against East Pakistan adversaries.

Americans to Fly Out

RAWALPINDI, West Pakistan, April 4 (AP).—More than 600 Americans in East Pakistan will fly from Dacca to Karachi, West Pakistan, in Pakistan International Airlines—PIA—Boeing-707 planes in an airlift scheduled to start today, official airline sources said here yesterday.

Plans were also being made to fly out British, French and Russian nationals.

According to a U.S. Embassy spokesman, about 160 Americans will leave Dacca daily from today through Wednesday.



Associated Press.

MOVING OUT—South Vietnamese marines prepare to leave their command post at Khe Sanh for new positions along the coast of Vietnam. Khe Sanh had been a staging area for the recent incursion into Laos.

Plus 450 GIs Killed in Support

Saigon General Reports U.S. Lost 104 Copters of 608 Hit

SAIGON, April 4 (UPI).—Communist gunners damaged 504 U.S. helicopters during the six-week Laos operation and shot down 104 of them, Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam told South Vietnam's Senate Defense Committee during a weekend briefing at Dong Ha.

Gen. Lam, South Vietnamese commander of the Laos operation, also said that about 450 American servicemen were killed supporting the drive. His figure on U.S. casualties and helicopters hit has not been confirmed by the U.S. command. A copy of his report became available today.

The U.S. command listed a total of 103 American helicopters destroyed while supporting the incursion into Laos, five of them due to operational failure. The command said 75 of the 103 were combat losses in Laos and 23 were combat losses in Vietnam. The U.S. command reports as lost only those helicopters which are destroyed.

Of the 104 helicopters Gen. Lam reported shot down, "About half ... were abandoned in southern Laos," he said.

His statement was the first disclosure of the number of American helicopters struck by Communist ground fire in the Laos operation.

Red Offensive Reported

Communist troops, meanwhile, launched new ground assaults on South Vietnamese Firebase No. 6 today and shelled the nearby headquarters base of Tan Canh in the fifth day of a Central Highlands spring offensive, field reports said.

The South Vietnamese command reported that 1,510 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had been killed since Wednesday morning in the fighting for Firebase-6.

North Vietnamese Army Gen. Hoang Minh Thoa, commander of a major force once based astride the Laos-Cambodia border, has moved into South Vietnam to take personal command of the spring offensive, military sources reported. They said Gen. Thoa moved his command post into Vietnam late last week.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, the U.S. command reported seven Americans killed and 43 wounded in three battles yesterday.

Another four U.S. soldiers were killed and six wounded Thursday in an accidental artillery attack on an outpost near the Demilitarized Zone.

A U.S. spokesman said one artillery shell fired by "friendly" forces struck a night bivouac manned by troops of the 101st Airborne Division's 3d Brigade. The incident was reported "under investigation."

[Five Americans were killed and one is missing as a result of the battle when the Communists overran Firebase-6, Wednesday, the U.S. command reported, AP said. Two more Americans were reported wounded. Four of those killed and the missing man apparently were members of the U.S. advisory team that the Viet Cong claimed to have captured. The others were crewmen aboard two helicopters that were shot down in the fighting.]

A U.S. Huey helicopter carrying four crew and ten South Vietnamese troops crashed 78 miles southwest of Saigon this morning, killing all on board. The crash is under investigation, the American command said.

South of Firebase-6, government forces reported killing 63 guerrillas in Plei Ku and Dar Lac Provinces for the loss of four dead and eight wounded.

In the extreme north of the country, the Khe Sanh command post from which the incursion into Laos was launched, was hit yesterday by 30 rounds of 130 mm. artillery fire. Casualties were light among the few hundred South Vietnamese and Americans who are expected to abandon the base within a few days.

North Vietnamese mortarmen unloosed a 100-round mortar bombardment early yesterday on Duc Duc, a district capital they had all but levelled Monday with a heavy rocket and ground assault.

The bombardment of Duc Duc resulted in only light casualties, South Vietnamese military headquarters reported.

In the assault early in the week, two battalions of North Vietnamese stormed the town and killed more than 150 civilians and wounded an additional 150. Hundreds of homes were levelled by fire and nearly 2,000 Vietnamese of the town's 10,000 inhabitants were homeless.

In Phnom Penh, the Cambodia high command reported U.S. helicopter gunships mistakenly strafed Cambodian troops last Tuesday, killing one Cambodian soldier and wounding eight. Buddhist monks said the same attack killed eight monks and 20 other civilians. The incident occurred at Kampot, 80 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Gromyko Asks U.S. Move to Ease Tension

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is sometimes asked: how trustworthy is this, what is the real value of agreements with some states if they do not always observe these agreements?" he added.

In his speech, Mr. Gromyko had said that the United States, in its Indochina policy, had trampled the Geneva agreements of 1954 and 1962 which had called for non-interference in Indochinese and Laotian affairs.

In an indirect attack on the Chinese, he said: "Sometimes this question is posed also in a different, provocative way when any agreement with capitalist states is declared to be something just short of collusion."

"We have no territorial claims to any state in the world, and have no intention of doing damage to anybody's legitimate rights and interests, but we also demand the same in respect of our country. Those who are really prepared to reach agreement with us on questions demanding solution will always find the Soviet Union a serious partner with a sense of responsibility," he said.

The congress is expected to end Friday.

New Fast-Selling U.S. Disc Is 'Battle Hymn of Lt. Calley'

By Robert Barkdoll

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A record bearing the title "The Battle Hymn of Lt. Calley" is enjoying phenomenal success—300,000 claimed sales in three days—as part of the surge of public sympathy for the 27-year-old lieutenant following his murder conviction.

Music publisher Shelby Singleton said from Nashville, Tenn., Friday that the talk-song, featuring singer Terry Nelson, has been in the hands of radio stations for weeks. But he said that they hesitated to play it until the public responded as it did to the Calley verdict.

The words, sung to the tune of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," go in part as follows:

My name is William Calley,
I'm a soldier of this land,
I've tried to do my duty
And to gain the upper hand;
But they've made me out a villain,
They have stamped me with a brand
As we go marching on . . .

* * *

I've seen my buddies ambushed
On the left and on the right,
And their youthful bodies riddled
By the bullets of the night,
Where all the rules are broken
And the only law is might,
As we go marching on . . .

* * *

While we were fighting in the jungles
They were marching in the streets,
While we were dying in the rice fields
They were helping our defeat
While we were facing bullets
They were sounding a retreat,
As we go marching on . . .

One part of the song deals specifically with the My Lai incident. It says:

We took the jungle village
Exactly like they said.
We responded to their rifle fire
With everything we had,
And when the smoke had cleared away
A hundred souls lay dead . . .
Sir, the soldier that's alive
Is the only one can fight.
There's no other way to wage a war
When the only one in sight
That you're sure is not a VC
Is your buddy on your right.

© Los Angeles Times

79 Pct. in Poll In U.S. Oppose Calley Verdict

NEW YORK, April 4 (Reuters).—Results of a poll released last night show that 79 percent of 523 Americans interviewed disapproved of the court-martial finding that Lt. William L. Calley jr. was guilty of murdering South Vietnamese civilians. The verdict was approved by 9 percent and 12 percent had no opinion.

The poll, conducted for Newsweek by the Gallup organization, showed that 81 percent felt that the 27-year-old lieutenant's life sentence was too harsh. It was called fair by 11 percent and too lenient by 1 percent while 7 percent had no opinion.

Of the 79 percent who disapproved of the verdict, a fifth felt the incident was not a crime, while seven tenths believed that many others besides the lieutenant shared responsibility for what happened.

President Nixon's decision to release Lt. Calley pending an appeal was endorsed by 83 percent in the poll.

Army Trial Is Defended

(Continued from Page 1)

document said, "the Army would have failed to meet its obligation to the laws of our nation had it not acted."

The Army document said that the Geneva and Hague conventions on the rules of war, including those adopted in 1949, had been ratified by the United States and accordingly had to be regarded as part of the "supreme law of the land."

The Geneva conventions, including their obligation to bring to trial individuals alleged to have committed battlefield violations, "cannot be abandoned and adopted again at will by United States armed forces, depending upon the character of the conflict or the non-observance of the conventions by the enemy."

When the allegations about the My Lai incident were made in 1969 by a former soldier, Ronald L. Ridenhour, the document said, "the Army had only one legal course of action—to investigate the allegations and prosecute the accused, if the evidence so warranted."

The document also said that the Army was aware it had "a moral and legal obligation to adopt a continuing policy of investigating fully all substantive allegations of violations of the laws of war involving American personnel.

"Every allegation of misconduct on the battlefield—regardless of the rank or position of the person purportedly responsible—must be thoroughly explored," the statement said.

Two high Army officers, Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster and Brig. Gen. George H. Young jr., were among those who were accused originally of having attempted to prevent the public disclosure of the My Lai events. Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the Army chief of staff, has recommended that the two generals be demoted, but criminal charges were dropped.

Army Chief 'Surprised'

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting, a statement issued by the chairman, Sen. John Stennis, D., Miss., noted that the case was still in judicial channels for consideration "of the proper punishment, including the question of leniency if this action is deemed to be proper."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., a committee member and a retired major general in the Air Force Reserve, said in a statement: "Had I been the commanding general of the Army at the time of the My Lai incident, I would have admitted that such an incident did occur, expressed my deep and profound regret, and then written it off as part of the brutality and uselessness and waste which are natural ingredients in any war."

McGovern's View

LOS ANGELES, April 4 (WP).—Sen. George McGovern, D., S. D., a presidential hopeful, said here yesterday that Lt. Calley's conviction "in no way assuages the guilt of all of us" in the war in Indochina. Current protests against the conviction indicate to him, the senator said, that "the American people are disturbed by the fact that one young junior officer should bear the responsibility for all of us in the war."

Iran Accuses Maoists of Plot

TEHRAN, April 4 (UPI).—Iran today blamed Maoists for a series of recent fires, robberies, murders and planned assassinations it said constituted a plot against the government.

A government spokesman said that confiscated literature and confessions of plotters indicated the Maoists had issued orders to kill government and military leaders, blow up bridges, set fire to cinemas and stir up disorder on university campuses.

Some of the Communists, including the ringleaders, were executed in Tehran on March 17, the government said. Another 50 are awaiting trial by military court.

A top security official told newsmen weapons and ammunition had been smuggled from outside the country for attacks against police posts.

Abbie Hoffman One of the Leaders

U.S. Leftists Tape Programs For Hanoi to Beam to GIs

By Mike Jahn

NEW YORK (NYT).—With a mixture of intense radical piety and mild international intrigue, a group of radical young Americans is preparing a series of radio programs for use by Radio Hanoi.

The group, led by Abbie Hoffman and Rennie Davis—members of the "Chicago Seven" who were tried for conspiracy—has formed "Radio WPAX." The group says it has delivered four and a half hours of taped music and commentary to the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks. The programs are scheduled to be broadcast in half-hour segments three times daily, starting early this month, according to a spokesman for the group.

The programs, aimed at American servicemen, are designed as "an alternative to the programming of the Armed Forces Network."

'Voice of Pentagon'

In a letter sent to persons considered sympathetic to WPAX, Hoffman said: "The Armed Forces Network is the voice of the Pentagon. In addition to censored news, any music with references to peace, black liberation, alternative culture or other 'controversial' material is also banned.

"We have an obligation to fill this void," the letter continued, "and assure that GIs have the opportunity to hear another opinion and have the proper perspective."

The group is quick to assert that the programming "in no way will advocate open rebellion or desertion," unlike the Tokyo Rose or Axis Sally programs of World War II.

According to John Giorno, a poet and peace worker who is a leader of WPAX, the idea for the programs originated with Davis.

However, Mr. Giorno said, WPAX would also have an advisory panel of some 50 persons, including Dwight McDonald, the widely known literary critic and staff writer for the New Yorker.

'They Totally Dug It'

Mr. Giorno said the North Vietnamese approved the idea several months ago, after which WPAX was organized to produce the programs.

"They totally dug it," Mr. Giorno said when asked the initial North Vietnamese reaction to the proposal. "We got together the first programs and Abbie flew over with them. He arrived back (March 24) and said we can do anything we want to, as much as we want."

Mr. Giorno said the first program "started with a rap explaining what WPAX was, then went into our call letters and theme, which is Jimi Hendrix's 'Star-Spangled Banner.' The Beach Boys are doing a logo and jingles, but we haven't gotten that yet. After Hendrix, the People's Peace Treaty was read, and the Vietnam veterans signed it. Each one gave his name, went through a little emotional thing, some cried, some said a few words. It was really a nice tape. That . . . was followed by a music program, and that was followed by Allen Ginsberg, who put together a half-hour for us."

A Secret Studio

WPAX operates out of dusty offices in the warehouse-and-loft area in Lower Manhattan. There is also a studio, but leaders of the group keep its location secret.

"Otherwise it would just be trashed [destroyed, presumably by federal officials] or robbed," Mr. Giorno says.

So far, the group says, it has encountered no reaction of any sort from the federal government, but "something" is expected to happen.

At WPAX meetings there is much talk of the Federal Treason Act and the Trading With the Enemy Act, but the group feels it can avoid suppression under these laws since WPAX interprets them to apply to wars declared by Congress, which does not include the American involvement in Southeast Asia.

"The way we've set up WPAX," Mr. Giorno says, "if they go after us it will be a bigger trial than the [Chicago] conspiracy trial."

Nixon Personally Will Make Ultimate Decision on Calley

(Continued from Page 1)

factor but the President's belief that a "qualitative" decision was needed.

The President's involvement was "entirely discretionary," Mr. Ehrlichman said. The President, under the Constitution, is the superior convening officer in a technical sense and therefore has the right to intervene, the aide said.

"The President here is, in effect, invoking his inherent powers as commander in chief in a review process that is not strictly legal in nature," Mr. Ehrlichman added.

Mr. Nixon has spent much time considering the matter this week and has consulted members of his cabinet and others, including Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot L. Richardson and presidential counselor Robert H. Finch, all of whom have been in San Clemente.

Laird, Mitchell Sounded

The President also has discussed the matter at length by telephone with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

Asked if the President knew, when he ordered Lt. Calley removed from the stockade, that the Army commander was planning to do the same thing, Mr. Ehrlichman said the President did not. If that was the commander's plan it was never communicated to the President, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

Asked if the President's action yesterday was designed to quiet public clamor over the matter, Mr. Ehrlichman said that was certainly not a motive.

Under questioning, Mr. Ehrlichman also said he did not believe that the President's decision yesterday would affect military officers as they review the case. Similarly, he said that commissioned officers who have been convicted by a court-martial frequently are confined to quarters pending appeal rather than sent to a stockade.

Under the Code of Military Justice, the Calley case will be reviewed first by the commander of the Third Army, in whose territory the trial was held. If his review, expected to take several months, does not result in dismissal of the case, it goes automatically to a court of military review.

Civilians' Judgment

That panel of military judges makes a similar review. From that court, the case may go to a civilian-staffed court of military appeals, either on appeal by Lt. Calley or because the judge advocate certifies it for such a review. Finally, the case would go to the secretary of the Army.

At each review and appeal level, the sentence may be reduced. At none of them can it be increased.

Wherever the case ends in the judicial process, it must be submitted to the President for final decision.

Lt. Calley can at any time apply to the civil courts for a writ of habeas corpus, challenging the Army's detention of him. If he did, the matter could be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The question of a pardon is not a live one at this time, Mr. Ehrlichman suggested, because the defendant has not begun serving his sentence. Appeals for pardon are not normally taken, he said, until the sentence has been imposed and service of the sentence has begun.

Disgraceful, Russians Say

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI).—Soviet newspapers yesterday denounced as "disgraceful" the decision by President Nixon to delay the imprisonment of Lt. Calley.

"This disgraceful decision is a logical continuation of the entire imperialist policy of the United States, the nature of which is treachery, oppression and violence," the Young Communist League newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda declared.

Pravda alleged that U.S. military leaders are afraid that the Calley case will turn the youth against the Army, and for that reason the Pentagon has organized "a campaign in support of this murderer, who has become a symbol of America's disgrace."

Not Only Case, Hanoi Says

TOKYO, April 4 (AP).—The Hanoi army paper said yesterday that Lt. Calley "is not the sole culprit of the Song My (My Lai) massacre. It added: "There have been many other bloody massacres daily committed by tens of thousands of U.S. troops in South Vietnam."

Israeli Cabinet Not to Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union, she said: "Anyone who proposes Israeli agreement to the opening of the canal as a lever to obtain total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the Gaza (Strip) will certainly not be surprised by Israel's outright rejection of the plan."

Mrs. Meir added that this plan should be seen as a move to organize pressure on Israel to agree to the opening of the canal in the framework of the "imposition on us of an Egyptian-Soviet political settlement."

Mrs. Meir's unconcerned speech apparently reflected her belief that Egypt was in no position to make good its military threat and that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States was in any hurry to extract Israel's plans.

The attraction for Israel of any partial settlement would lie in sidestepping Israeli refusal to evacuate all Arab land captured in 1967 and at the same time gaining time without having to sacrifice all its strategic and tactical advantages in the Sinai.

Decisive Month

CAIRO, April 4 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat is reported to regard April as "the decisive month" for either a political settlement or war with Israel.

Al-Ahram, the authoritative Cairo daily, said yesterday that an official statement three days ago outlining Mr. Sadat's views on the Middle East conflict represented "the beginning of the end" in Cairo's search for a settlement.

The statement offered a reinstatement of the Suez Canal cease-fire for a fixed period if Israel would agree to Mr. Sadat's proposal for a partial withdrawal in the Sinai Peninsula to permit the clearing and reopening of the Suez Canal.

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Angry Green Beret Recounts Executions

(Continued from Page 1)

mised himself in lie-detector tests and questioning under sodium penthathol (truth serum).

● First drugged with morphine, he was killed by Mr. Marasco in a motorboat with two shots to the head from a .22-caliber pistol equipped with a silencer. His body was tossed overboard in a mail sack weighted with chains and tire rims by three officers in the boat. This was on June 20, 1968.

● A cover story was fabricated in which a Japanese-American fitting Chuyen's description was sent on an air-supported "secret mission" near the Cambodian border.

● The question of what to do with Chuyen had led to meetings between Green Beret officers and CIA officials. The CIA in Saigon finally sent a message reading "Return agent to duty" and warning of "flap potential." The message, however, arrived after his death.

Mr. Marasco said Chuyen was a "principal agent" whose function was to hire, train, pay and coordinate sub-agents on intelligence missions. He refused to describe the ultimate aim of the missions, but referred the questioner to a "fact sheet" drawn up by Mr. Moore to publicize his new novel.

The Moore "fact sheet," reportedly based on pretrial hearings in the case, stated that Chuyen had been involved in a secret Special Forces unit known as B-57, whose goal was to pick military targets in Cambodia for a projected incursion by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces. The unit also was to train 3,000 Cambodian troops to guard the country from communism should Prince Norodom Sihanouk be deposed.

In reality, Mr. Marasco stated, Chuyen was a triple agent, whose real allegiance was to an organization led by South Vietnamese Gen. Duong Van Minh. The success of this group, which was striving for a coalition government, would have led to "Communist control" and "massive extermination," Mr. Marasco asserted.

When the charges against the Berets were dropped, the secretary of the Army, Stanley R. Resor, said that the CIA was "not directly involved in the alleged incident."

But Mr. Marasco maintains that a vaguely worded execution order was passed to his superior officers in Saigon by a "CIA operative whose cover was a lieutenant colonel, United States Army." He quoted the wording as: "We cannot officially sanction it, but elimination is your best course of action."

"The CIA does not give written orders," Mr. Marasco said. "When someone in the CIA says to you ... your best course of action is elimination, that means we approve it."

'Hundreds' Executed

Mr. Marasco claimed there had been "hundreds"—"and I'm being conservative"—of summary executions in South Vietnam. Most, he said, were carried out by the Provincial Reconnaissance Unit, which he described as an assassination squad of Vietnamese natives "trained, financed and equipped by the CIA," but others were carried out by American "advisers," he said.

Mr. Marasco resigned from the Army on Oct. 14, 1969, and shortly thereafter was injured in a car collision in New Jersey that kept him on a hospital critical list for ten days.

Because he is no longer in the Army, he is not subject to court-martial. Previously, he has made guarded statements on the killing, but has never before admitted it. He said he is receiving no money from the novel "Court-Martial."

Did he regret his actions? "No," he said. "I felt that it was my duty. Anything I did in military duty in Vietnam was with the biggest patriotic motives. I never wake up in the middle of the night screaming."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	12	53	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Overcast
ANKARA	8	46	Showers
ATHENS	17	63	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Very cloudy
BERLIN	16	61	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Overcast
BUDAPEST	17	63	Overcast
CAIRO	26	79	Clear
CASABLANCA	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	6	43	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Rain
FRANKFURT	14	57	Very cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	12	53	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Very cloudy
LISBON	12	53	Very cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Rain
MADRID	8	46	Showers
MILAN	10	50	Rain
MONTREAL	0	32	Sunny
MOSCOW	10	50	Very cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	Sunny
NICE	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	6	43	Partly cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	14	57	Cloudy
ROME	15	59	Rain
SOFIA	16	61	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-1	30	Overcast
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	19	66	Clear
VENICE	12	53	Rain
VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
WARSAW	15	59	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Sunny
ZURICH	13	55	Very cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

...ulbright Sees ...anger of U.S. ...ictatorship

...ames 'Militarism,' ...esidential Power

By John W. Finney

...IEW HAVEN, April 4 (NYT). ...en. J. W. Fulbright foresees ... decline and possible fall of ...stitutional democracy in the ...ted States unless there is a ...ersal of a foreign policy based ... what he describes as "great-...wer militarism" and ever-in-...asing powers in the hands of ... President.

Neither constitutional govern-...nt nor democratic freedoms ... survive indefinitely in a ...ntry chronically at war, as ...erica has been for the last ...ee decades," the chairman of ... Senate Foreign Relations ...mmittee said last night. ...ooner or later, war will lead to ...tatorship."

...en. Fulbright spoke before the ...le Law Journal's annual ban-...et, commemorating the 80th ...ar of publication of the journal. ... expanded on a theme which ... has begun to develop in recent ...nths, that what he regarded ... the present policy of power ...itics and militarism would lead ...evitably to subversion of demo-...acy at home and its replace-...ent by authoritarian govern-...nt.

Sees 30-Year Trend

The theme is related to, and ... many ways is an outgrowth ... his opposition to the Vietnam ...ar. But his concern goes beyond ...ietnam to what he sees as a ...end over the last 30 years to-...rd "presidential dictatorship in ...reign affairs," with a conse-...ent attrition in the counter-...lancing powers of Congress.

Starting with Franklin D. Roo-...elt's "destroyers-for-bases" deal ...th Britain in 1940, followed by ...arry S. Truman's intervention ... Korea and then by Lyndon B. ...hnson's involvement in the ...ietnam war, he argued that ...ere had been "a subordination ... constitutional processes to ...litical expediency in an at-...osphere of urgency and seem-...g danger, resulting in each case ... an expansion of presidential ...wer at the expense of Con-...ess."

U.S. 'Like a Drug Addict'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4 (UPI).—Sen. Fulbright said to-...y the United States is so hy-...ersensitive about Communism ...hat smaller nations like Israel ...nd South Vietnam have found ... a convenient means of "mani-...ulating" American policy in ...eir own interests.

For example, the Arkansas ...emocrat said, "Israel professes ... be defending American inte-...ests by holding the line against ... surging tide of Communist im-...erialism" in the Middle East.

"I perceive in this some of the ...me old Communist-baiting ...umbuggery that certain other ...all countries have used to ...anipulate the United States for ...eir own purposes. When it ...mes to anti-Communism, as we ...ave noted in Vietnam and else-...here, the United States is highly ...sceptible, rather like a drug ...ddict, and the world is full of ...eological 'pushers'."

...eking Breaks ...akistan Silence; ...oscow in Plea

HONG KONG, April 4 (Reu...).—China today broke its ...lence on the Pakistan crisis, ... preferred not to take sides ... comment on the events.

...n its first account of the ...sis, the New China News ...ency reported President Yahya ...han's announcement sending ...oops into East Pakistan, and ... statement blaming "seces-...nist elements" who wanted ...dependence for the eastern ...lf of the country.

The agency also reported that ...kistan had lodged strong pro-...sts against alleged Indian in-...erference in Pakistan's affairs.

Messages to Yahya

MOSCOW, April 4 (Reuters).—...resident Nikolai Podgorny sent ...essages to Mr. Yahya Khan last ...ight appealing for urgent mea-...ures to stop the bloodshed in ...ast Pakistan, Tass reported.

Mr. Podgorny said that the ...se of "extreme measures" and ...armed force" against the popu-...ation of East Pakistan "was met ...ith great alarm in the Soviet ...nion."

He said: "Soviet people cannot ...ut be concerned by the numer-...us casualties, by the sufferings ...nd privations that such a de-...elopment of events brings to ...he people of Pakistan."

...rmstrong Is Improved

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI).—...octors watching the condition ... jazz great Louis (Satchmo) ...rmstrong, 70, at Beth Israel ...ospital see a "significant im-...rovement" since his Thursday ...tback in a battle against heart ...ouble. His condition today ...mained the same as Saturday, ...hen hospital authorities remov-...d a respirator installed to aid ...s breathing Thursday night. ...e remains critically ill, however.

TRANSLATIONS
french engl. germ. span. ital. port. dutch. dan. norw. swed. pol. rus. czech. serb. hung. rum. greek. arab. jap. chin.
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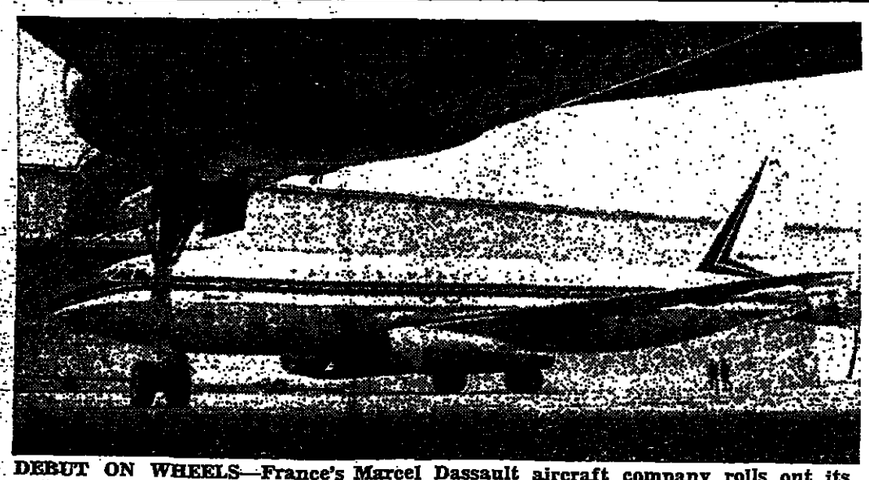


DEBUT ON WHEELS—France's Marcel Dassault aircraft company rolls out its Mercure, a 134-155-passenger, wide-body airliner designed for routes up to 1,000 miles. The $6-million aircraft, developed at a cost of $200 million, will go into commercial operation in 1973. At that time, Dassault will take the plane on a presentation tour of the United States, where it hopes to sell 170 units. In the foreground is the undercarriage of France's atomic bomber, the Dassault Mystère-IV.

Rejects Extending Most-Favored-Nation Status

Nixon Rebuffs Rogers on Red Trade

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP).—President Nixon has quietly vetoed a proposal by two of his cabinet officers to promote more trade with East Europe.

The plan, advanced by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, would have given the President discretionary power to extend the same tariff rates to Communist nations now enjoyed by the United States' non-Communist trading partners.

[The Senate deals tomorrow with a trade bill that could help enlarge U.S. exports to East Europe, AP said. It is to act on a bill to expand and extend the Export-Import Bank, which uses loans, guarantees and insurance to encourage U.S. exports.

[Under present law, the bank cannot extend any credit or guarantee for exports to East Europe. The bill would repeal that ban, and empower the President to permit such assistance "for any transaction which he determines will be in the national interest." The administration has said it does not favor the change.]

Towards the end of his administration, President Lyndon B. Johnson asked Congress for power to grant "most-favored nation" treatment to Communist countries at his discretion. The request was never acted upon. The newest version is believed to be the first time that Republican cabinet officers have formally suggested that approach.

Under existing trade legislation, only Poland and Yugoslavia enjoy this status. Goods from other Communist nations can only enter the United States at higher tariff rates imposed in earlier, more protectionist eras.

Authoritative sources disclosed—and the White House has confirmed—that the President turned down the Rogers-Stans plan about two months ago. Officials said he did so both for foreign policy and domestic political reasons.

Mr. Nixon, it is said, did not regard this as an appropriate time to signal a relaxation in relations with the Soviet Union and its bloc. The President reportedly is looking for greater movement in the talks to limit strategic arms or a lessening of tensions over Vietnam before asking Congress for the discretionary trade power.

At home, Mr. Nixon is said to fear that a move to liberalize trade with Communists would offend hard-line Republicans in Congress, the strongest supporters of his war policies.

Romania Is Target

The Rogers-Stans proposal, officials said, was designed chiefly to open up trade with Romania, the most independent member of the bloc.

If these negotiations succeeded, it was thought that Hungary would be the next country to receive most-favored-nation treatment.

The chief arguments advanced for liberalization were political rather than economic. Proponents contend that lowering trade barriers to Communist goods would make East European nations less dependent on trade with the Soviet Union.

They also say that the lure of the American market would induce Communist countries to encourage exports and this could best be accomplished by internal reforms that would give factory managers more freedom.

Officials said that President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania pressed Mr. Nixon for most-favored-nation treatment when they met in Bucharest in 1969 and in Washington last October. Since then, Romanian diplomats have continued to urge that they be granted this status.

Officials here say that the President's decision probably assures that the proposal will not be renewed within the administration this year.

Cervical Cancer May Be VD Caused by a Common Virus

By Jane E. Brody

CAREFREE, Ariz., April 4 (NYT).—Evidence that cervical cancer is a venereal disease caused by a common virus transmitted through sexual intercourse is rapidly accumulating, a physician reported here yesterday.

Although it may take years to establish the precise role the virus plays in the development of this common form of cancer, the physician, Dr. Andre Nahmias, said that the link was close enough to warrant cancer checkups every six months among women found through routine pap smears to be infected with the virus.

Among women of low socio-economic groups that Dr. Nahmias has studied, one out of four who have once had the virus infection go on to develop cancer or pre-cancer of the cervix.

2d Most Common VD

Recent studies in several countries have indicated that infection by this virus—called genital or type-2 herpes virus—is the second most common venereal disease, after gonorrhea. Genital herpes occurs in one out of 3,000 women in high socio-economic groups, in one of 250 women in low socio-economic groups and in three out of four women who have had sexual contact with infected males.

There is currently no way of treating a genital herpes infection, but cervical cancer is 100 percent curable when detected in its earliest stages.

Type-2 herpes virus is a close relative of the herpes simplex virus which causes cold sores around the mouth. Type-2 herpes produces similar sores on the genital organs, but most women who have herpes infection of the cervix have no symptoms of the disease, Dr. Nahmias said. He added, however, that a "silent" infection can be readily detected by microscopic study of the cells obtained through a pap smear.

The pap test is usually used to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which may be cancerous or later become cancerous. Cervical cancer, the third most common cause of cancer deaths in women, is expected to afflict an estimated 42,000 American women this year and is expected to cause 13,000 deaths.

Since the suspected role of sexually transmitted herpes virus in the development of cervical cancer was first reported three years ago, a wealth of data supporting this notion has been gathered through intensive laboratory and population studies, Dr. Nahmias said. The doctor, who is a pediatrician, epidemiologist and virologist at Emory University in Atlanta, reported the findings to an American Cancer Society seminar for science writers being held here.

He said that a study of 300 women who had evidence of type-2 herpes infection but who had not yet developed cancer is showing that they are six times more likely to get cervical cancer than women who have never had herpes infection.

Guest Book Of Hitler Is Sold for $928

MUNICH, April 4 (AP).—Adolf Hitler's guest book has been sold for 3,400 marks ($928), the top price paid at a two-day auction of the Nazi leader's personal effects, the auctioneers reported yesterday.

The items were the property of the estate of Anny Winter, Hitler's housekeeper in Munich from 1929 to 1945. She died last year.

The swastika-adorned book from Hitler's Munich household contains signatures of Rudolf Hess, Heinrich Himmler and Joseph Goebbels. The book's buyer was not identified.

Sixty-four other items, the bulk of Hitler's remaining possessions, went under the hammer here yesterday and Friday, a spokesman for Graf Klenau von Klenowa auctioneers said.

Most bidders were from the United States, Britain and France, with German collectors showing almost no interest in the property, the spokesman said.

Other items sold were a silver-framed autographed picture of Hitler for 2,600 marks ($710), a draft of a speech for 2,000 marks, and a pocketbook with 37 snapshots for 800 marks.

$158,000 Painting Stolen

PADUA, Italy, April 4 (Reuters).—A 16th-century painting of the Virgin and Child valued at 100 million lire ($158,000), by Venetian master Giovanni Battista Cima, was stolen from a church in the nearby town of Este yesterday, police reported.

IRS Sessions in Holland

PARIS, April 4.—U.S. Internal Revenue Service representatives will be available at the American Embassy in The Hague on April 8 and April 14 for consultation with U.S. citizens on income tax returns.

Ruling Requires Congressmen to Leave Reserves

WASHINGTON, April 4 (UPI).—A federal court ruling that it is illegal for congressmen to hold commissions in the military reserves will bring no immediate exodus of House and Senate members from the reserves.

U. S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell made the decision Friday, but he turned down a request that he issue an injunction requiring the 117 senators and representatives to give up their military positions immediately.

The judge said he expected his decision to be appealed to higher courts.

An anti-war group called the Reservists' Committee to Stop the War brought the suit, arguing that the practice of a member of Congress holding a reserve commission violates the Constitution. One section of the Constitution says: "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

Mr. Gesell said the holding of a reserve commission amounted to "an office." He said the issue had never been tested in court before.

U.S. Berlin Commander

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, April 4 (Reuters).—Maj. Gen. William W. Cobb has been named new U.S. commander in Berlin, 7th Army headquarters announc- here Friday.

Nixon Considers Abortion 'Unacceptable' Birth Control

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (NYT).—President Nixon declared yesterday that he regarded abortion as "an unacceptable form of population control" and asserted that he could not reconcile "unrestricted abortion policies, or abortion on demand" with his "personal belief in the sanctity of human life."

He did not, however, comment directly on the growing movement across the country for liberalized abortion laws.

Mr. Nixon's views were contained in a statement formally announcing his decision to redirect the Pentagon to make its policy on abortions at military bases throughout the United States correspond with the laws of the states where those bases are located.

The effect of this directive, Mr. Nixon said, was to reverse service regulations issued last summer that had "liberalized the rules on abortions at military hospitals."

His statement read in part: "From personal and religious beliefs I consider abortion an unacceptable form of population control. Further, unrestricted abortion policies, or abortion on demand, I cannot square with my personal belief in the sanctity of human life—including the life of the yet unborn. For, surely, the unborn have rights also, recognized in law, recognized even in principles expounded by the United Nations.

"Ours is a nation with a Judeo-Christian heritage. It is also a nation with serious social problems—problems of malnutrition, of broken homes, of poverty and delinquency. But none of these problems justify such a solution.

"A good and generous people will not opt, in my view, for this kind of alternative to its social dilemma. Rather, it will open its hearts and homes to the unwanted children of its own, as it has done for the unwanted millions of other lands."

French Women Report Abortions

PARIS, April 4 (Reuters).—Three hundred and forty-three women—including some of the most famous in France—signed a fullpage magazine statement published here today declaring that they have had abortions and calling for the unhindered right to abortion.

The list, which appeared in the weekly magazine, Le Nouvel Observateur, included the names of novelists Simone de Beauvoir and Françoise Sagan and actresses Catherine Deneuve, Jeanne Moreau, Micheline Presle and Marina Vlady.

Their birth control appeal said a million women had an abortion each year in France, under conditions which were dangerous because of the need for secrecy, although the operation was simple if done under medical supervision.

Navy Deploying First Submarine Armed With MIRV

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP).—The Navy has started deploying submarines carrying Poseidon missiles armed with multiple nuclear warheads which can be aimed at many separate targets, it was announced last week.

After a delay of about three months, the submarine James Madison left Charleston, S. C., Wednesday morning. It can carry up to ten individual missiles.

The delay was attributed to production line problems.

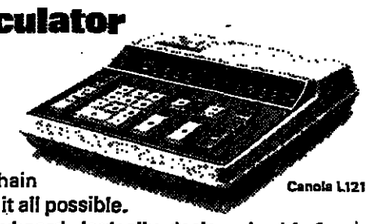
A second Poseidon-armed submarine, the Daniel Boone, is due to sail this summer. Eventually the United States plans to convert 31 of its 41 Polaris submarines for this Multiple Independently targetable Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) weapon.

This means that within the next few years, the United States will be able to mount a total of up to 5,440 Poseidon and Polaris missile warheads in submarine firing tubes. But only about half of that fleet is deployed at any one time.

Malfatti in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—Franco Maria Malfatti, European Economic Community executive commission president, arrived here yesterday from Brussels for discussions in New York and Washington on economic and trade relations between the United States and the European community.

New micro-electronic midget calculator has over 15,000 elements


Canola L121

Smaller by half than former models, the newest book-size Canola L121 handles complex calculations up to 12 digits, 0-6 decimal points. Independent 12-digit memory bank allows direct addition and subtraction of products and quotients. Plus easy-as-ABC chain multiplication and division. Four ultra-high integration LSIs make it all possible.

Operates silently with a featherlight touch on color-coded keyboard, logically designed with frequently used keys double-size for easy use. Correct answer flashes on optically perfect display panel. Equipped with handle for convenient carrying. Write for full details on the Canola L121 (also available in model L120 without memory bank) and other models of Canon's distinguished line of desktop calculators.

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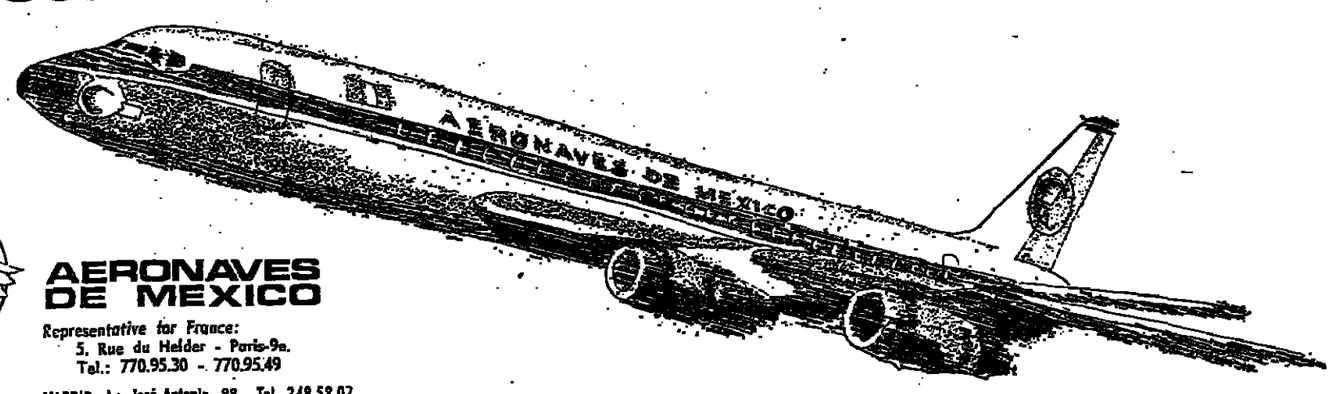
Miami and Mexico start in Paris



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PUBLICIDAD LLAVE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Monday, April 5, 1971 *

Partly Cloudy or Partly Sunny?

It is always difficult to predict the international weather from speeches made at gatherings such as the Soviet Communist congress—or an American political convention. The speakers are almost always addressing two quite distinct audiences: their own constituency and the world at large. Frequently, different speakers will point their remarks in opposite directions, although presumably representing the same policies. The result is, frequently, that the weather forecaster must hesitate between describing the outlook as partly cloudy or as partly sunny.

This is the case with the 24th congress in Moscow assembled. Mr. Brezhnev opened by even-handedly condemning the United States on most counts, but holding out the prospect of negotiation. Defense Minister Grechko emphasized the condemnation; Foreign Minister Gromyko emphasized the negotiations. The whole could be depicted heraldically by the eagle on the great seal of the United States, with arrows in one claw and olive branches in the other—a fair symbol of a strong state, but little use in charting the immediate future.

On the whole, the Soviet position seems to be that it would be easy to reach an accord on almost anything—on Moscow's terms. But allowing for the distortions inevitable on such occasions as the congress, this is not without hope. It may be possible to come to an agreement with the Soviet Union on a less one-sided basis than the speeches might seem to indicate. It is also more than possible that the less than monolithic structure of the Soviet Communist party contains its own inner struggles, its own military-industrial complex, which does not enjoy being re-tooled for the production of consumer goods, and would prefer to continue the arms race unabated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gromyko's emphasis on American "zig-zags" in the Berlin discussions could stand a little illumination. It may be that the American delegation to these talks has changed its position; if so, that remains locked within the negotiating chambers. But the Soviet Union has played some games of its own—or at least East Germany has done so.

The old issue of allowing West Berliners to visit relatives across the wall has served somewhat the same purpose for the Communists that prisoners of war have done for the Hanoi government—an emotional question that North Vietnam and East Germany have used in an attempt to extract major concessions. By broadening the visiting problem to take in a whole complex of issues over Berlin, the East Germans apparently attempted to by-pass the four-power negotiations over the divided city.

They failed, and the wall remains intact, families still separated. But the episode casts a curious light on Soviet diplomacy and on Mr. Gromyko's complaint. "If the American side," said the foreign minister, "is really interested in promoting agreement, who then is keeping it from doing so?" Well, the Soviet-East German ploy in Berlin is one answer.

The President and My Lai

No development in the whole tragic history of the Vietnam war has produced a more spontaneous outcry than the conviction of 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr. The protests have brought into unaccustomed unity such divergent national figures as Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama and Dr. Benjamin Spock, to say nothing of millions of Americans not normally given to public expressions of outrage.

But the mass clamor in no way alters the correctness of the judgment reached by the court-martial after agonizing deliberation. Exoneration of Lt. Calley would have dishonored both the American military tradition and the solemn commitments this country has subscribed to under the Geneva and Hague conventions on the rules of war.

On that basis, President Nixon's decision to intervene in the Calley case, first to order the officer's release from the stockade and Saturday to announce his intention to review the case and to make a final determination on the sentence, represents an unfortunate interference with the processes of military justice.

It would have been perfectly appropriate, if unusual, under established Army practices for the commanding general at Fort Benning to have ordered Lt. Calley released from the stockade and confined to quarters pending review of his conviction on charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians.

Similarly, it would have been quite proper for Mr. Nixon to have reviewed the case and its outcome at the end of all judicial proceedings. This could even have been considered his duty. But the precipitous manner in which Mr. Nixon publicly intervened over the heads of military authorities to make an exception that is not ordinarily granted to prisoners convicted of capital crimes and more especially his public announcement at this stage that he will himself make the final decision creates a prejudicial atmosphere affecting all intermediate steps in the appeals process. He has now, in his capacity as commander in chief identified himself with the intemperate public outcry against the initial court-martial.

With the White House admission that Mr. Nixon has acted in response to "widespread public interest" to provide a "different quality of review," it is all too clear that he bowed to intense public pressure, something he has repeatedly declared no responsible leader could ever do when it came to decisions involving the Vietnam conflict.

The President's moves at a time of high political fever undermine confidence in the impartiality of the outcome he will ultimately decree. This appearance of executive partisanship has been reinforced by the ill-considered remarks of Vice-President Agnew in an interview just hours before Lt. Calley's court-martial sentencing to life imprisonment was announced.

In an indirect but unmistakable reference to the Calley trial, Mr. Agnew said: "The point comes out to this: many of the people in America—particularly those of us who served in the service—understand that the rather abnormal fears and the conditions in a military operation are not subject to Monday-morning quarterback judgment by someone sitting comfortably in an office in Washington."

The men who passed judgment on Lt. Calley were not such Monday-morning quarterbacks. Six combat infantry officers, five of them veterans of Vietnam, unanimously found him guilty of murdering at least 22 unarmed civilians at My Lai. They acted after hearing months of testimony and deliberating for 13 days. "To even consider that any American soldier would ever do such a thing is beyond my own comprehension," one of the jurors declared after the verdict. "I wanted to believe it didn't happen, that it was a hoax."

But My Lai did happen. A House Armed Services subcommittee long ago concluded that: "What obviously happened at My Lai was wrong. It was contrary to the Geneva conventions, the rules of engagement, and the MACV directives."

The task of the President and other political leaders is not to sit as judge and jury in courts-martial but rather to address themselves forthrightly to the broader issues that the Calley trial have brought into agonizing public focus—the question of responsibility at higher levels for the acts committed at My Lai and elsewhere in Vietnam and the problem of ending a war that continues to inflict misery and death on the peoples of Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Calley Verdict

How to delimit the notion of war crime? . . Are not the men in government accomplices? Are pilots who sweep villages with napalm and defoliants, causing the death or mutilation of many civilians, less "criminal" than Lt. Calley and his men, who killed a hundred villagers or so? Both obey orders: they do not seek to "kill human beings" but to "destroy the enemy." Both received power of life and death from the same men.

An answer to these questions had been given at the Nuremberg trial in 1945. When it chose to condemn for war crimes not only the military but also political leaders, the tribunal and the Allied governments considered that responsibilities could not be dissociated. But, at Nuremberg, the task was more simple. Victors trying the vanquished could afford to disregard Hiroshima, Dresden and Katyn. . . In the Vietnam war, on the contrary, many Americans are convinced that the intervention of their troops was intended only to defend the freedom of a people threatened by a totalitarian system which never shrank from violence.

No war is ever as clear as chivalrous relations tend to make it believed, but the revolutionary war has opened a chapter of history which has so far baffled any intervention of law. To moralize it, much more would be needed than the condemnation of Lt. Calley, whose crime, the inevitable result of an atrocious war, poses America the question of the legitimacy of that combat.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

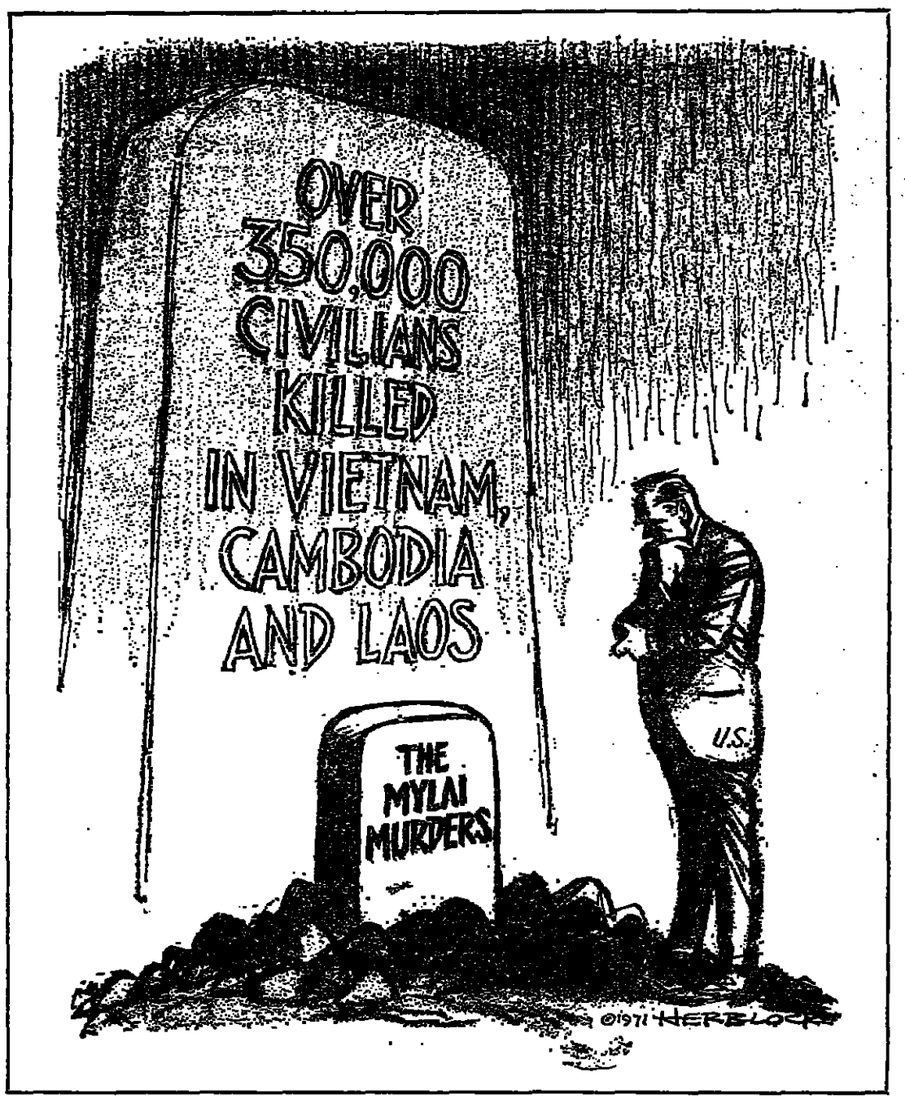
April 5, 1896

PARIS—There is now another trans-Atlantic mail-run. In addition to the usual mails for the United States, the times of the closing of which are given on the third page of the Herald, a fortnightly mail will leave via Calais on Saturday evening, commencing last night, to catch the Norddeutsche Lloyd steamer, which will leave Southampton every other Sunday during the summer season.

Fifty Years Ago

April 5, 1921

LONDON—The British coal miners' strike tonight reached a stage where the government is ready to throw down the gage in a social war. Labor is not quite ready, however, to take it up. It was learned in the lobby of the Commons, that the government's resolution tomorrow will call upon the nation to back up the government in fighting the miners and the rest of the labor leaders disrupting the economy.



The Ghost of Harry Hopkins

By C. L. Sulzberger

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Harry Hopkins once reputedly said: "We will spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect," and whether he actually coined that phrase or not it represented the formula by which the New Deal was consolidated in successive Roosevelt mandates. It is also the formula adopted by Salvador Allende to try and make irreversible the Marxist regime he is now establishing in Chile.

Yesterday was the first test of his version of this old FDR ploy which, incidentally, Allende denies applying here because he doesn't like to acknowledge a Yankee model. His left-wing coalition presented a list of candidates in municipal elections which were a test of the country's mood.

Last September, Allende gained a slim minority lead of 36 percent in a presidential ballot later ratified by Congress. He says that this time he expects between 46 and 50 percent of the municipal vote will go to candidates backing him. This would be an impressive victory—a gain of 10 to 14 percentage points in just six months. But the real probability is that he will do even better and demonstrate that the majority of the population, for one or another reason, endorses his program.

Fearful Rich

These elections represent a kind of plebiscite, and Allende clearly intends to pace the speed of his socialization program according to their outcome. Many of the rich bourgeoisie, anticipating the results, are selling their possessions and already skipping out.

Following his version of the Hopkins prototype, Allende has done everything to insure victory. He has dunned or threatened the rich while at the same time deferring mortgage and loan payments until after the tally. He has insured the loyalty of the armed forces and acceptance by a church which contains a large and even extremist left wing. He has cajoled business interests into continuing to work with his administration, hoping events will turn out better than they fear.

He has granted high wages and promises price cuts, more employment, redistribution of wealth and land. Productivity has slowed down, however. The supply of money is two-thirds up from a year ago, and the budget has soared, but Allende pledges to control inflation and stimulate production through mass purchasing.

The momentum of Allende's ballotbox revolution is gaining. Not long before departing for Moscow's 24th party congress, Senator Corvalan, the Chilean Communist boss, said: "The situation is certainly not yet irreversible; it is up to us to make it so."

That was the purpose of yesterday's election. Corvalan adds: "The people have won the government, which is part of the political power. They must consolidate this victory and advance further so that the entire political power and state apparatus should pass into their hands."

These statements are the key to the Chilean revolution. Corvalan's party almost certainly won't be No. 1 in public preeminence when this vote is counted; that will probably be the position of Allende's Socialists with their bandwagon hoppers.

The Communists are unlikely to rise above 20 percent from their previous 16 percent. But, unlike the Socialists, they hang on to their voters. After they resumed legality, they had only 9.5 percent of the ballot in 1960 but have risen steadily ever since.

They are a solid working-class party which lost no members over Czechoslovakia, although promptly endorsing Moscow's invasion. They have never had a leadership struggle. They don't contact the Kremlin through the Russian Embassy but by direct pipeline to the Soviet Central Committee. They don't covet power yet and are playing a low-profile game suitable to world realities and Moscow's basic interests.

Hoping for Power

Nevertheless, some day they hope to assume real power here, probably with Allende as a captive symbol. They are already propagandizing among noncommissioned ranks of the army, which is the only reserve force that could unbalance the juggernaut now rolling on, should a sizable portion of the population get restive.

But that is for tomorrow, not today. At present all Marxists are working in uneasy tandem. Raul Castro even agreed in Moscow last year with the Chilean Communists that Cuba would support the Allende coalition although it disliked the idea of nonviolent revolution.

Allende himself, if he obtains a majority, will surely press to the limit for all reforms permitted by the constitution and, if necessary, call for a referendum to reform that charter.

He is a great artist at pressing his luck just short of the bounds that potential opposition will tolerate; so he will be inclined to step up the pace. But his New Deal, unlike that of Roosevelt and Hopkins, is not a reform; it is a thorough-going revolution and it aims to be permanent.

The Role of Technique

Notes for Negotiators

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—A great deal of attention is paid to major international efforts to resolve such issues as the Middle East, Berlin, nuclear arms control and chemical and biological warfare, and quite properly. But something also should be said about the techniques of negotiation on such critical problems.

To scan the list in reverse order, the simplest technique is to stake out a firm position and stick to it. At the Geneva Disarmament Conference the United States from the first took the position that a ban on biological weapons must be negotiated before a ban on chemicals. The reasons need not be discussed here; the point is simply that by being obdurate the United States left the Soviet Union with the choice of no agreement at all or giving in to the Americans. Last week they chose the latter.

Negotiating an arms control (SALT) agreement is far more complex. The White House has widely touted the theme that it carefully constructed "building blocks" as components of any possible agreement, designed to permit a quick shuffle in response to Soviet proposals without having to fight the battle all over again within the American bureaucracy. The idea was admirable but it hasn't worked out all that well.

The Soviets from the beginning of SALT argued that any agreement must cover forward-based U.S. aircraft and when that reasoning ran into American resistance, as Moscow surely knew it would, the Soviets said why not start with an agreement on anti-missile (ABM) systems alone, leaving control of offensive weapons for later.

Pressure on U.S.

The Soviet tactic, perhaps in Moscow's book from the beginning, has put the Nixon administration in a bind. Moscow knows there is support both within and without the administration, despite President Nixon's public "no," for an ABMs-only agreement, so it is sitting back and waiting to see whether the pressure will force a U.S. change of position.

As to Berlin, both the Soviets and the three Western allies, the United States, Britain and France, knew from the beginning that they held diametrically opposed basic points of view. The American hope was to let each side reserve its fundamental position while trying to negotiate the negotiable, that is, a new set of rules on Western, essentially West German, access to Berlin in exchange for a lowering of Bonn's public profile in West Berlin.

But Berlin became so focal to ratification of the Bonn treaties with Moscow and Warsaw, due to internal German politics, that the publicly stated ante for a Berlin agreement began to escalate. This resulted in a formal Western document that covered not only the possibly negotiable but also the obviously non-negotiable.

Now the Soviets have come up with their own all-inclusive formal paper. It is not impossible to lay aside the non-negotiable but it would have been easier to avoid it if both sides had not formalized their ultimate desires.

As to the Middle East, consider only the latest, and thus far abortive, American effort. This was Secretary of State William P. Rogers's public call for an international peace force, including American and Soviet troops, "supportive of an agreement" between Egypt and Israel.

Rogers Formula

Rogers argued, not without logic, that "the type of peace-keeping force that might be formulated would play an important part in the attitude of the parties when they look forward to the final agreement" and "to that extent the two are parallel."

But Israel was so negative on such a peace force that Rogers had to go before most of the Senate to counter the earlier appearance before much the same group of Israel's Abba Eban. In short, by publicizing the peace-force idea, presumably in hopes of forcing Israel to move in the negotiations, Rogers was driven back, publicly at least, behind his own proposal. Last week he was reported to have told Egypt not to believe accounts that he had altered his position.

Furthermore, Israelis concede that they have accounted counter talk of an interim or partial agreement to back away from the Suez Canal and let it be reopened as a tactic to kill off the Rogers proposal.

The negotiating techniques applicable to each of these four issues obviously must differ. Except for success at Geneva, the results remain uncertain. But what is certain is that in diplomacy how you do it often is as important as what you do.

Calley: Symbol of Vietnam

By James Reston

FIERY RUN, Va.—For a while there it almost looked as if somebody were going to propose giving Lt. William L. Calley jr. the Congressional Medal of Honor. Not since the firing of Gen. Douglas MacArthur during the Korean war has there been such an outburst of sympathy for an American soldier. So at least Vietnam has produced an officer everybody recognizes—an anti-hero for a war without glory or nobility, and a symbol for a time of moral confusion.

The popular reaction to Calley's conviction is more interesting than Calley himself. No doubt a lot of people simply thought the penalty was too severe, and many more thought it was wrong to convict him without even taking testimony from his superior officers, let alone not putting *them* on trial. But beyond this, the sworn testimony on what happened at My Lai is almost too savage and pitiless to believe, and even those who believe it find it hard to blame Calley without blaming the architects and commanders of the war and even themselves for not knowing what was going on.

It is easy to overdo this theme of common or general guilt. Nobody, as Burke said, can fairly indict a whole nation. Also, it is a brutal libel on the American armed forces to suggest that Calley at My Lai was somehow typical of his fellow soldiers. After all, there were many armed American soldiers at My Lai under the same orders, whatever they were, and nobody else seems to have joined in the butchery.

Yet comparisons between Calley and the American policy in Indochina, though imprecise and distasteful, are almost unavoidable. Calley was undoubtedly pitiless, but the U.S. bombing policy in Indochina is also pitiless and even premeditated, and it is not an isolated incident out of the past, but a continuing policy that has already dropped more explosives than were thrown at Europe in the whole of the last war, and taken over 600,000 lives, and created over 800,000 refugees.

This is being done in the name of the American people, who are supposed to be sovereign. It is done, to be sure, under the provocation of a cunning and brutal enemy, but our leaders tell us that the thing that sets us apart from the Communist philosophy is that we believe in the sanctity of the individual—all individuals, not only our fellow countrymen—while the Communist regimes believe in their citizens as instruments of the state.

"Nobody in the military system," said Calley, "ever described them as anything other than Communist. They didn't give it a race, they didn't give it an age... If I've committed a crime, the only crime I've committed is in judgment of my values."

There is the deadly parallel between Calley and the war policy: nothing wrong but our values! It was "no big deal" what happened at My Lai, said Calley. The "body count" was very much in our favor in Laos, said the U.S. military spokesman in Saigon.

"Democracies," said Herbert Butterfield, "sometimes hate to have to think of war; but when they do turn to the idea they have shown more than once in the 20th. century that they quickly become headstrong, forgetting the limits of what power can actually achieve. Our great danger is that we might lose our ideals in the process of having to fight for them, or we might allow that process to make us become more and more like the very thing we first set out to destroy."

We have, however, been on this very path in Vietnam for quite a while, and the Calley incident at least indicates that we have been corrupted in the process. Yet, he has at least provoked some thought in the country about the even larger crimes that are being committed in the name of peace and morality.

The elemental and premeditated crime is clearly the continuation of the war itself. Compared even to Calley's brutality, the dead, wounded and homeless have long since outrun any goal that can be accomplished.

It is not the reputation of Calley that is at issue now but the reputation of the nation. His crimes will soon be forgotten, but the crime of "winding down" the war—at the expense of God knows how many lives—is likely to be remembered to our disgrace for a long time to come.

"Even in time of war," said Butterfield, "when passions can hardly be kept from rising high, all sanity depends on our keeping, deep at the bottom of everything, some remembrance of that humanity which we have in common with our bitterest enemies."

Letters

The Calley Affair

The true explanation of Lt. Calley's regrettable conduct is that it was clearly the result of over-indoctrination. People guilty of such over-indoctrination should not now be allowed to turn around and condemn Lt. Calley because they do not like the results of the over-indoctrination. The whirlwind came only because they sowed it.

C.D. WINANT.

Paris.

In the Spanish Civil War, after his platoon had taken a Republican village, a sergeant massacred all the inhabitants. Condemned to death by court-martial, he was in Seville prison in 1936 awaiting execution when his case was taken up by the chaplain. The latter succeeded in establishing that the villagers in question were notorious Communists and their village a center of guerrilla activity. On the strength of this evidence the sergeant was reprieved.

JOHN PAGET.

Paris.

The real culprits in the Calley affair were the defendant's lawyers. They should have sought to get their client tried by the Vietnamese—North or South. In Saigon, all charges would be dismissed, and Lt. Calley would be paraded as a national hero. In Hanoi, he would also get an acquittal, and probably a job at the radio station denouncing "U.S. war crimes."

NGUYEN XUAN CHANH.

Clermont-Ferrand, France.

As Americans our family is deeply interested in the fate of Lt. Calley and the conclusions to be drawn from his trial. We greatly appreciated reading the editorial "The Limits of Justice," a fine article, which did not go far enough.

It is illogical to try one man for killing women and children when every bombardier in World War II did as much and much more, as your editorial points out; but as I see it, there are three points being held against Lt. Calley:

1) Killing women, premeditatedly.

2) Killing babies.

3) He did it all at the wrong time, as far as public opinion in the U.S. and in the world has hardened against war and warfare, since the Vietnamese war started.

1) The first point, the killing of women, is easily disposed of. If one remembers that women shoot as straight as men, and and often do. To persist in the Victorian tradition of drawing-room distinctions is absurd. Women ask for equal rights and equal pay, and must accept the same currency. A shot is a shot.

2) When U.S.A. laws allow abortion, why scream about the killing of babies?

3) There is a strong flavor in the very presentation of Lt. Calley's trial, that he is being made an example of to please public opinion, to assuage remorse, and to keep the pacifistic left-wingers quiet. There is little doubt that "Calley shouldn't have done it," but having done it, the least the Army could do is to back him up, and keep as silent as possible. These men give their lives; what sort of loyalty do they get in return? If the country for which they offer life and limb is schizophrenic, it should be clearly stated in the articles of war.

In a small personal poll among our friends, the findings are that: the whole trial is a mess; Lt. Calley is being crucified, and the U.S.A., by washing its dirty linen in public, is being ostentatiously unfair.

Mrs. JULIAN PECK.

Monaco-Ville.

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Four Officials Are Injured in Reggio Protest

As Rival Catanzaro Is Proclaimed Capital

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, April 4 (Reuters).—Four regional councillors were slightly injured when demonstrators attacked and overturned their cars as they entered Reggio today to attend a ceremony formally sealing a decision to make a rival city the capital of Calabria.

The councillors were attacked by 1,000 demonstrators, mainly teen-agers who had erected small barricades, as they drove through the Santa Caterina working-class area of the city.

Police said, however, that the incidents were not serious, and they did not use tear-gas to clear the demonstrators.

Later, when the councillors reached the city theater for the ceremony, police had to use tear-gas and nightsticks to clear a way through about 2,000 hostile youths.

But police stressed that the trouble was not as bad as they had feared it would be after the city's self-styled Action Committee called for demonstrations to protest the ceremony.

The ceremony, sealing the decision already proclaimed in Calabria's capital, Catanzaro, formally marked the end of Reggio's long battle to be named capital of the impoverished southern region.

For eight months the city fought bitterly with a series of general strikes accompanied by riots which brought more than 3,000 police and military reinforcements into the city.

The city's defiance was broken last February when the government sent in police columns headed by armored personnel carriers.

During the long battle four men died in Reggio, hundreds were arrested and hundreds injured. The riot damage cost the city millions of lire.

Italian Police To Quiz 8 in Alleged Plot

ROME, April 4 (Reuters).—An investigating magistrate tonight ordered eight men to appear for questioning in connection with investigations into an alleged rightist plot against the state.

Police did not name the men but said they were thought to be involved in the plot allegedly organized by the far-right National Front.

This movement is led by former Fascist Prince Junio Valerio Borghese—known as the "Black Prince"—who is sought by police throughout Italy. He is charged with forming an association aimed at provoking armed revolt.

Five members of the National Front are in prison facing similar charges.

If convicted of belonging to such an organization, the eight men ordered to appear for questioning tonight would face prison sentences of between two and eight years.

In separate investigations into extreme-right organizations, police have arrested the leader of the "New Order," Clemente Graziani.

Mr. Graziani, 46, is accused of incorporating in the New Order the principal symbols and methods of the Fascist party, banned in 1952.

He faces a minimum sentence of three years in prison and a maximum of ten if found guilty.

Fifteen members of his movement have been ordered to appear for questioning under a law making it illegal to revive the Fascist party in Italy.

If convicted, they face prison terms of up to two years.

Italian Museum Strike Suspended

ROME, April 4 (UPI).—Employees of Italian museums and historical sites Friday suspended a month long strike, just in time for the Easter tourist rush.

The museum guards said they would go back to work tomorrow because Education Minister Riccaro Massi promised he would try to get them the work and pay improvements they sought.

But they warned their strike was only suspended and would be resumed if promises made to them about a new contract were not put into effect quickly.

Newsman John Scali Joining Nixon's Staff

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 4 (AP).—Veteran diplomatic correspondent John A. Scali, who aided President John F. Kennedy as a secret intermediary with the Soviet Embassy during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, is joining President Nixon's staff as a fulltime consultant.

Mr. Scali, 52, with ABC since 1961, will act in broad fields, including domestic as well as foreign policy, but is expected to concentrate on efforts to improve administration communications with the public.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs SOCIETE DOLE announces with the deepest regret the death of Mr. RICHARD E. CASTLE the Director of the Company. Born in the United States, the 28 May, 1927, and died at Uccle the 31 March, 1971. The burial took place in the strictest privacy; this announcement is the sole notice.

Associated Press.

BEFORE THE BALLOT—A Chilean soldier standing guard on a Santiago street as polling booths were being prepared for the nationwide municipal elections yesterday.

Chileans Vote in Test for Allende

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 4 (Reuters). — President Salvador Allende's Marxist government today faced its first popular test of strength in nationwide municipal elections that may determine the future pace of socialism in Chile.

After an intensive and sometimes bitter campaign, more than 3.5 million voters were casting ballots for 8,189 candidates contesting 1,653 posts in 280 municipalities. Voting was brisk.

President Allende has called for an endorsement of the policies of his left-wing United Popular Front and he is expected to strengthen his position at the expense of the two main opposition groups—the Christian Democrats and the right-wing National party.

But political observers doubt that he will receive more than a 50 percent share of the total votes he hopes to obtain to back his more controversial socialist policies.

Mr. Allende's government has charged the opposition with conducting a scare campaign aimed at undermining national confidence in the economy.

It also hinted darkly at right-wing plots directed at ousting the Western world's first freely elected Marxist president just five months after he took office.

Peru Takes Over British Company

LIMA, April 4 (UPI).—The government Friday took over the British owned Peruvian Corp., which administers the country's largest railroad network.

A communiqué by the Labor Ministry said the measure was designed to "safeguard the economic interests of the workers in light of the grave economic crisis the company is facing and which endangers the payment of their salaries and social benefits."

100,000-Franc Ransom

Boy, 14, Faked Kidnapping To See If Parents Loved Him

PARIS, April 4 (UPI).—Four schoolboys have confessed to police that three of them kidnapped the other with his approval to test whether his parents loved him enough to pay a ransom, police said tonight.

The victim's father, a well-to-do businessman, paid 100,000 francs ransom for the return of his 14-year-old son.

Two of the three young kidnappers immediately spent 9,000 francs of the ransom in night-clubs on the Champs-Elysées. Police did not say whether the "victim," Thierry, shared in the ransom.

"Thierry complained several times of a lack of affection from his parents," said one of the kidnappers, Stephan, 16. "To test them, we decided all together on this kidnapping. The money was to be eventually returned."

Names Withheld

As the boys are minors, police withheld their family names.

Police said the case of the fake kidnapping came to light when the father and son went to police headquarters April 3 to report the crime.

The father told how his son was kidnapped April 1 near Parc Monceau when his mother left him alone for a few minutes in the car. He said an anonymous telephone caller warned the family to look for a communication in their mail box which warned, "If you make a false step, if you warn police, your son will die, we are without pity."

The father left the ransom money in an anteroom of a building in the Left Bank student quarter April 2, and on April 3 his son arrived home by taxi.

'I Lied'

Police said detectives became suspicious when young Thierry gave contradictory statements about how he had been held in a deserted building. At last, police said, the boy confessed, "I lied. I organized my kidnapping with three classmates."

The "victim" spent his time of "confinement" in the basement of Stephan's home playing a transistor phonograph.

Police said they found nine-tenths of the ransom stuffed behind the heating system in the basement.

Thierry was returned to his parents, but the three "kidnappers" will appear tomorrow in court. Stephan said he has a letter signed by Thierry taking the entire responsibility for his "kidnapping."

Soviet Writer Ill During Jail Switch

MOSCOW, April 4 (Reuters). —Andrei Amalrik, 32-year-old author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?," was taken seriously ill a month ago with tubercular meningitis while in transit from prison to a labor camp, his friends said yesterday.

They said that according to a letter he sent to his wife, dated March 10, he had been taken to the Novosibirsk prison hospital, where he lay unconscious for ten days.

Mr. Amalrik, who was sentenced last year to three years in a labor colony for "dissemination of falsehoods derogatory to the Soviet state and social system," was being transferred from a jail near Sverdlovsk to the camp after an appeal on his behalf was rejected.

Fairchild Estate

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—Sherman M. Fairchild, camera and aircraft maker, left a gross estate estimated at more than $300 million, according to the will filed for probate Friday. Mr. Fairchild, 74, who died March 28, left a major portion of his estate to charity.

He Can Sleep Through Anything And Proves It—While Swimming

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4.—Louis Sancha, 55, an English engineer visiting here, says he can sleep through anything. But he has just excelled himself.

Mr. Sancha, who came to Brazil to advise a local construction firm, had been staying at a hotel on Rio's Copacabana Beach but had not had a chance to swim there.

With his work completed he was due to fly home, so he rose early on the last day to take a swim in the sea. After swimming a few minutes he felt tired and turned on his back to float—and he fell asleep.

While he slept the current carried him out to sea toward the Island of Palms, several miles off Copacabana.

Two and a half hours after he had gone into the water, fishermen in a small boat found his body floating near the island. Not having enough room in their boat, they hooked a steel cable to the belt of his swimming trunks and towed him back seven miles to a fishing port, where his body was examined by a doctor.

The doctor found faint signs of life and worked to revive him while a launch sped toward an emergency hospital. At 3 p.m.—nine hours after he went for a swim—Louis Sancha revived.

The incident had one good aspect. Mr. Sancha has been told to rest for a few days. This, he said, would give him time to swim off Copacabana Beach.

© Los Angeles Times

False Values Of Youth Hit By Pope Paul

He Deplores Much Of Modern Protest

VATICAN CITY, April 4 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI dismissed much of modern youthful protest today as a fashionable phenomenon which can lead to mediocrity, false values and wasteful daydreaming.

But he said in a Palm Sunday sermon addressed to youth that he understands why they rebel.

"You want to show yourselves strong and independent of the surroundings you know, the family and society," the Pope said. "You see their defects, you feel their weight."

But the 73-year-old Pontiff warned that protests run the risk of becoming "mediocre, without real values of their own, insignificant, with false heroics and the stuff of daydreams."

The Pope's remarks came during a sermon delivered in a jammed St. Peter's Basilica before an audience that included the diplomatic corps and about 20 Roman Catholic cardinals.

By tradition, the Pope makes youth the subject of the Palm Sunday sermon. He did not even mention such topics as peace, brotherhood or problems confronting the Catholic Church.

Nor did he mention such topics when he appeared at his studio window to greet thousands of tourists and pilgrims in St. Peter's Square. He merely told the rain-drenched crowd he wished them a happy Easter.

In his sermon, the Pope appealed to modern youth to spurn indifferent or conformist Christian thinking and living and asked them to join him in hailing Christ as a model modern leader.

Protest at N.Y.C. Rites

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP).—Palm Sunday services at St. Patrick's Cathedral here were disrupted briefly today when a civil rights group confronted an elderly bishop in the rear of the crowded church.

Police seized the protesters' leader, Hosea Williams, program director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and removed him from the cathedral.

"Why is the Church continuing to live a lie," chanted Mr. Williams' followers as he was taken away.

Police said Mr. Williams was charged with disrupting a religious service.

A New Regime In Uganda Buries Old King

KAMPALA, Uganda, April 4 (Reuters).—The last King of Buganda, Sir Frederick Edward Mutesa, was laid to rest with his ancestors in the royal tombs at Kasubi near here today with presidential honors and the thunder of funeral drums.

Before the body was placed in a grave lined with white lace in the 50-feet-diameter burial hut, Sir Edward's son, Prince Ronald Mutebi, laid a piece of bark cloth across the coffin in a pavilion outside the tombs' reed enclosure.

Then the young prince, who is being educated in Britain, sat briefly on a traditional chair—both ceremonies signifying that he is the king's heir.

Sir Edward, first president of Uganda, died in exile in London in 1969 after being deposed by Milton Obote, who became president. Mr. Obote was ousted last January in a coup by Gen. Idi Amin, who announced that the body of the king would be brought home for burial.

Leaking Tanker Pulled Off Sand By British Tugs

DOVER, England, April 4 (UPI).—A fleet of tugs freed the stranded Liberian tanker Panther from the treacherous Goodwin Sands tonight after a five-day battle, maritime officials said.

The tanker was still belching oil from a damaged tank. There were fears that the oil would pollute England's south coast beaches.

The successful attempt at tonight's high tide followed failure by ten tugs to budge the 15,800-ton Panther in the morning.

The Panther had plowed onto the sandbank three and a half miles off Dover last Tuesday in heavy fog.

Anthony Grant, under secretary of state for industry, scoffed at speculation that Britain might be in for another pollution disaster like the one caused by the tanker Torrey Canyon in 1967.

Mr. Grant noted the Panther carried far less oil than the Torrey Canyon, which carried 117,000 tons. He said that if the Panther broke in two, it could lose no more than 6,000 tons because its oil was in separate 3,000-ton tanks.

404th Cosmos Launched

MOSCOW, April 4 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched the 404th satellite in its unmanned Cosmos series into deep earth orbit, the official Tass news agency said today. The announcement did not say when the launch took place.

AP.

Joseph Valachi

30 Leftists Killed In Disturbances In Madagascar

TANANARIVE, Madagascar, April 4 (Reuters).—Government forces are firmly in control of southern Madagascar following clashes between police and members of an extreme leftist movement, an official communiqué said here today.

The communiqué said 30 people had been killed and six injured in the clashes in the past few days with Monima, the opposition movement, which has since been banned. Police have arrested 179 people, it added.

All the dead and injured were Monima supporters.

The communiqué said several members of the movement had made "desperate efforts" to regroup, but added that no new disturbances had been reported and the rest of Madagascar was calm.

An official statement yesterday gave no indication of the scale of the disturbances but reported that the insurgents were armed only with hunting guns, slings and assegais. The statement said the clashes began during a series of checks and searches carried out by police and gendarmes.

Athens Attack Award

ATHENS, April 4 (UPI).—The Iraqi government has paid 84,200 drachmas ($2,800) damages awarded by a Greek court to the victims of an Arab terrorist grenade attack against the El Al ticket office in Athens, it was announced today. The attack on Sept. 27, 1969, caused the death of a two-year-old boy and injured eight adults.

Obituaries

Joseph Valachi, 66; Betrayed Cosa Nostra to Senate Panel

EL PASO, Texas, April 4 (AP). —Joseph Valachi, 66, who disclosed the inner workings of the Cosa Nostra, or Mafia, to a Senate investigating subcommittee in a sensational series of televised hearings in 1963, died yesterday at the La Tuna Federal Correctional Institution where he was serving a life sentence for murder, the prison announced.

A prison spokesman said Valachi died of a heart attack.

It was Valachi who brought the term Cosa Nostra into popular usage. During his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, he detailed the setup of the organization and its members, then testified that it was known to insiders not as the Mafia, but as the Cosa Nostra—"our thing."

The late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, then U.S. attorney general, called Valachi's testimony the "biggest intelligence breakthrough yet in combatting organized crime and racketeering in the United States."

Price on His Head

Valachi's testimony reportedly led organized crime to put a $100,000 price on his head. He appeared before several secret grand jury hearings closely guarded.

Valachi, who had been a strong-arm man for the crime Syndicate for 33 years, was sent to Atlanta Federal Prison in 1959 on a narcotics conviction. In 1962 he killed a fellow prisoner whom he falsely suspected of being assigned by the Cosa Nostra leadership to assassinate him.

Sentenced to life in prison for second-degree murder, Valachi agreed to testify before the Senate subcommittee.

During his testimony, Valachi identified Vito Genovese as top man in the Syndicate. He said Genovese sponsored him in the Cosa Nostra and said that when he was in the Atlanta prison he received the "kiss of death" from Genovese, who told him, "One apple gets touched and gets bad, it's got to be taken out."

Asked why he had decided to testify, Valachi said: "The main reason is simply to destroy the Cosa Nostra bosses and leaders... They had been very bad to the soldiers, thinking only of themselves."

The son of an immigrant, Valachi was born in New York City and grew up in the then-Italian neighborhood of East Harlem.

Valachi was initiated into the Cosa Nostra when he was 27. His rank, according to experts on the subject, was like that of a master sergeant working out of headquarters. In 1967, William Hundley, chief of the Justice Department's organized crime and racketeering section, said Valachi knew "where all the bodies are buried."

Charles A. Cannon

KANNAPOLIS, N.C., April 4 (AP).—Charles A. Cannon, 78, chairman of the board of the giant textile firm Cannon Mills, died Friday.

Mr. Cannon suffered a stroke as he worked in his mill office Thursday afternoon. He had headed Cannon Mills for some 50 years, taking over from his father in his 20s.

John M. W. Pendleton

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP). —John M. W. Pendleton, 63, vice-president of the Arabian American Oil Co., died Thursday after a heart attack at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Pendleton had been head of Aramco's Washington office since 1967.

Manfred B. Lee

WATERBURY, Conn., April 4 (UPI).—Manfred B. Lee, 68, co-author of the Ellery Queen mystery stories, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack. Mr. Lee and Frederick Dannay wrote under the pseudonyms of Ellery Queen and Barnaby Ross.

Dr. Israel Ben-Meir

JERUSALEM, April 4 (Reuters).—Dr. Israel Ben-Meir, 60, a leader of the National Religious party, died of a heart attack while attending the convention of the United Labor party here tonight.

Alioto, Officials Plead Not Guilty of Bribery

SEATTLE, April 4 (Reuters).—San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto has pleaded not guilty to federal charges of bribery and conspiracy in a case involving three former Washington state officials.

The three officials also have pleaded not guilty to similar charges in federal court. The charges stem from $2.3 million in fees alleged to have been received by Mr. Alioto in 1960 from Washington state public utilities in anti-trust cases against manufacturers.

Key USIA Posts Getting Staff That Know Reds

WASHINGTON, April 4 (WP). —The United States Information Agency has started to staff its key posts with officials who have served in Communist capitals in an effort to improve its ability to compete with Communist ideology around the world.

Some officials are already being shifted. In the future, the top USIA posts in London, Paris, Bonn, Rome and Tokyo will be filled only by persons who have done at least one tour of duty in a Communist country.

The reasoning behind the shifts is that the United States is competing with only one ideology—Communism. As one USIA source put it, once a person has served in a Communist country he can better deal with the sometimes left-leaning, occasionally anti-American groups he encounters in major world capitals. He will be able to say, "I was there, and I know what it's like," the source said.

Shifts expected to be announced soon include moving the current public affairs officer in Prague, Andrew Falkiewicz, to Moscow, and the present cultural affairs counsellor in Moscow, McKinney Russell, to Bonn. Mr. Falkiewicz speaks fluent Russian and Mr. Russell is fluent in German.

De Valera in Lourdes

LOURDES, April 4 (UPI).—Irish President Eamon de Valera, 88, today arrived on a private Easter pilgrimage to Lourdes. He returned to Dublin after a six-hour visit.

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My Lai a Foulup From Start to Finish

How Calley's Defense Lawyers Fumbled

By Warren Rogers

FORT BENNING, Ga.—As the astonishingly vehement reaction to the Calley case continues to reverberate around the United States, the central character relaxes at his bachelor pad, watching it all on a huge color TV set, sipping an occasional beer or bourbon with friends, consulting lawyers, working on his autobiography.

He is really a lost and ruined soul. He had, at 23, found a home in the Army four years ago, as an enlisted man, a company clerk. It was something he could do after a long record of failures.

William Laws ("call me 'Rusty'") Calley jr. saw a chance to become an officer and he took it. Three Presidents saw a chance to keep Communism out of South Vietnam and they took it. These circumstances conjoined in the little Viet Cong village of My Lai IV on March 16, 1968.

Three years later, 1st Lt. Calley stands convicted of premeditated murder of at least 22 men, women and children and of assault with intent to murder a child at My Lai. As he told it at his four-month court-martial, he was confused, frightened, only following orders.

But the six jurors, all combat officers, chose not to believe him. They sentenced him to life imprisonment. They could have been harsher: they could have voted for death.

'Every Benefit'

"We gave Lt. Calley every benefit of the doubt," one juror said afterward. "We did not enjoy doing what we had to do. But all those people, all those babies . . ."

It was the conscience of the Army that sat here in judgment of Lt. Calley and of its own system, and it was an uneasy conscience at that. Everybody in the courtroom knew—or soon knew as 109 witnesses from 31 states paraded to the stand in the Army's longest, most complex and most controversial trial—that the My Lai operation was a foulup from start to finish.

The guilt undoubtedly goes higher, but the Americal Division is a convenient starting point. It was no division in the traditional sense, with battle streamers proudly flaring from its colors. It was sandlot, pickup, catch-as-catch-can, a motley arrangement of available units, and a good spot for higherups reaching for a general's star to get in some easy command time.

The 11th Brigade was equally jerrybuilt, and Lt. Calley's Charley Company went into My Lai ill-trained, poorly instructed and terrified. Witness after witness could not remember who was on his right and who on his left as he moved across the rice paddy toward My Lai—a cardinal sin in the struggle to survive, as any infantryman knows.

The Col. Blimp planning, the Sad-Sack character of the soldiers, the intelligence reports that the dreaded 48th Viet Cong Battalion would be waiting and that all women and children would be gone, the fact that the area was a "free-fire zone" and thus always fair game—all these considerations were weighed by the jurors. But they lost significance when Lt. Calley admitted he fired "six or eight" times at point-blank range at an ageless, sexless "enemy."

Associated Press.

Yet, Lt. Calley might have gotten off with a much lighter charge and sentence—best betting around the courtroom was involuntary manslaughter and five years—if he had had a better defense. Time after time, it was apparent the defense did not know where it was going because it had not gotten around to planning.

Last summer, the Army sent a young legal officer, Capt. Brooks Doyle, around the country interviewing prospective defense witnesses. A conscientious young man, just passing through on a two-year draftee hitch, Capt. Doyle came back after three months, sat down and typed out a report as thick as a telephone book.

George W. Latimer, the 70-year-old chief defense counsel, never read it. Nor did the other civilian counsel, Richard Kay.

Maj. Kenneth A. Raby, the intense 35-year-old career officer assigned to Lt. Calley's defense by the Army, spent more than 100 hours summarizing previous testimony by prospective witnesses. This included statements they had made to agents of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division, an inquiry conducted by Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, and a hearing held by a House Armed Services Subcommittee headed by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.).

Again, Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay never read the summaries. Instead, they had summaries made of the summaries.

In dividing up the witnesses, it was agreed that Maj. Raby, Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay would each talk to those assigned them the day or night before putting them on the witness stand. Maj. Raby spent two hours or more with each of his witnesses. About 15 minutes was all it took Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay. Consequently, it was no surprise when Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay were surprised by their witnesses' testimony.

Mr. Latimer, a Mormon from Salt Lake City, came to the courtroom with a respected reputation, notably that he had spent 10 years as a judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals during his 47-year career. A good-natured, likable man, he seemed often to be out of his depth. At 70, he found the physical strain alone a heavy burden, as he often remarked. After about an hour on his feet in court, his practice was to start looking at the clock on the wall. The military judge, Col. Reid W. Kennedy, more often than not took the hint and mercifully called a recess.

Watching Mr. Latimer at work, losing his place among papers or repeating himself, many in the court recalled the picture of William Jennings Bryan at the Scopes trial. To the well once too often.

Still, it is a measure of Lt. Calley's judgment that he sought out Mr. Latimer and persuaded him to be his lawyer. Mr. Latimer said he took the case because he saw in Lt. Calley a "friendless boy" faced with the full might of the United States government. But, as the jurors stayed out day after day for 13 days, Mr. Latimer was grumbling that each day cost him $250 he could earn back home.

Kay's Ambitions

Mr. Kay, a Cleveland lawyer and perennial candidate for some office there, made no bones about why he was here. He buttonholed reporters right and left to talk, not about the trial or his client, but about his political ambitions.

"If you fellows had given Lt. Calley a break and written good things about him, Robert Taft wouldn't be in the Senate today," Mr. Kay told several newsmen. "A good press here would have elected me, and I'd be there."

Maj. Raby became so frustrated, working with Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay, that he tried to quit several times. But Judge Kennedy would not let him, and he stayed on until the end—the only one to meet Lt. Calley when he was freed on parole Thursday pending review and appeals. Mr. Latimer and Mr. Kay had gone home the day before.

Arrayed against the divided, lackluster defense team were a couple of bright young captains, Aubrey M. Daniel 3d and John Partin. Capt. Daniel was in charge, and, at 29, just two years older than Lt. Calley, he was more than a match for the slow-footed Latimer and company.

Capt. Daniel, blond and handsome, alert and tough, had done his homework. A Virginia blueblood, he adopted a moralistic, puritanical tone at the outset and clung to it throughout. There is no doubt that his constant repetition of the list of victims—a litany of "women, children, old men . . . and babies"—burned into the jurors' consciences.

Still, Capt. Daniel's righteousness fell flat in the courtroom on occasion. There was something ironic in the contrast between him and Lt. Calley that came through. Roughly they were the same age and yet they were poles apart.

Here was Capt. Daniel, awfully good at his job and the world at his feet. Later this month, he will leave the Army after two years of staying at home and practicing his trade.

And there was Lt. Calley, held back in grammar school for cheating on an examination, a dropout from junior college, a wanderer in search of himself. Barely able to get out of officers candidate school, he was dropped by helicopter into mine-infested, sniper-fraught territory where the people hated him.

On the "better" campuses around the country, it is fashionable to kick out Reserve Officer Training Corps units as a protest against the war. They don't want to get their hands dirty. Consequently, the flow of good officer material from these sources is stopped, and the Army must hunt elsewhere.

Is it any wonder that there are fewer Daniels and more Calleys in our armed forces now?

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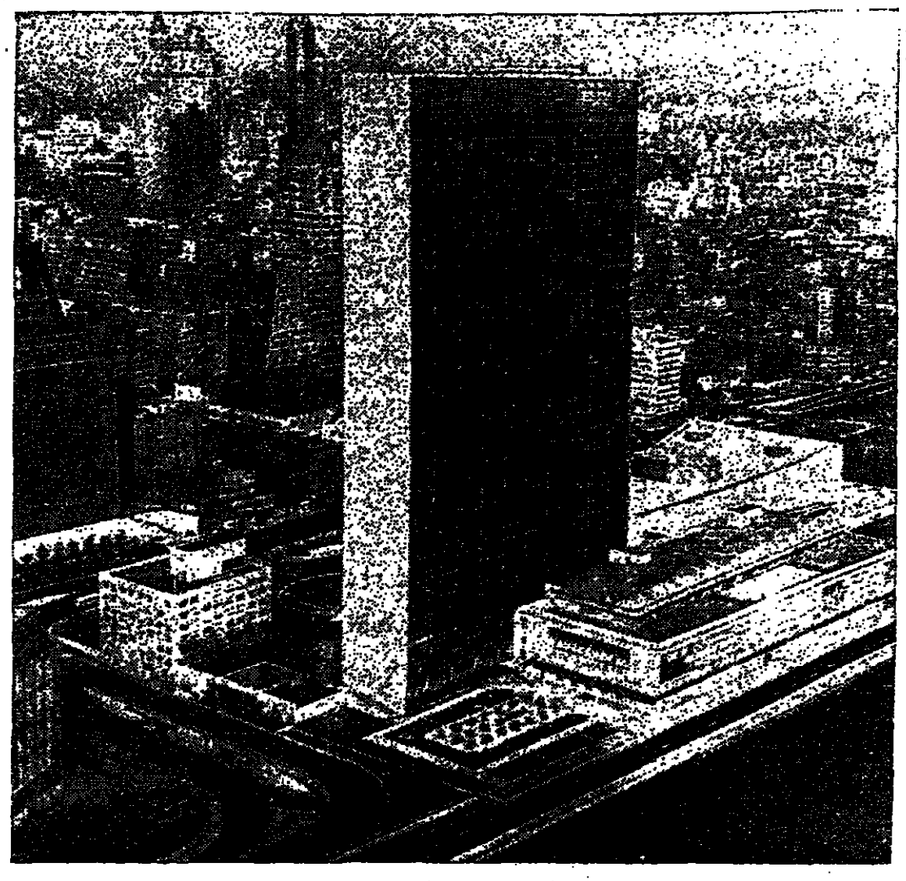

Departing Reporter's Perspective

The UN Doesn't Produce Miracles But It's Still World's Face-Saver

By Robert H. Estabrook

Mr. Estabrook, United Nations correspondent of The Washington Post since 1966, has resigned after 25 years on the newspaper to become editor and publisher of the Lakeville (Conn.) Journal.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (WP).—Four and a half years at the UN ought to endow a correspondent with a little perspective beyond the immediate impression that he has been trapped in a revolving door. Nothing would be easier than to yield to impatience over the hypocrisy, the gooey platitudes and the endless torrent of words. Nevertheless, I leave the UN still believing that it is indispensable—although in a different sense from what I once thought.

The UN is often judged by the wrong criteria, thanks in part to the lingering effects of the "one-world" delusion. It is blamed for not producing miracles, and it receives inadequate credit for its genuine accomplishments.

People who are looking for crisp, clearcut solutions from the international organization are unlikely to find them. They are not in the nature of a body that must somehow merge the often competing interests, jealousies and pretensions of 127 different member countries. The light-hearted motto I once saw above an editor's desk, "Eschew Obfuscation!", would not find much response at the UN. Much of the time the only remedies that are possible are fuzzy solutions.

But the distinctive contribution of the UN in the political sphere is to provide the means and cover for nations to get together when they do want to find diplomatic solutions—and to serve as a combination insulator and safety valve in dangerous situations until negotiation is practicable. The UN is the world's foremost face-saver.

Best Bridge

It also, to mix the metaphor further, is the best available bridge between races, ideologies and stages of economic development. It affords the best coordinating mechanism for efforts to preserve the environment, ranging from pollution abatement to controlled exploitation of the seabed. And, just possibly, it may provide a way for China to be knitted into the family of nations.

The UN is sometimes denigrated for its inability to produce ready remedies for sharp differences between the United States and the Soviet Union—as, for example, over Vietnam. But such criticism is unfair. The UN Charter provides no very satisfactory recourse for disagreements between the superpowers.

Actually, the impotence of the UN over Vietnam stems largely from the fact that neither the Soviet Union nor France has wanted to have the issue discussed in the Security Council. And this in turn has reflected the fact that another interested party, mainland China, is not a participant.

Incidentally, Soviet tactics at the UN are often quite different from what they are in bilateral relations when Moscow is cultivating the appearance of good relations. Here, despite occasional cooperation with the United States on such items as peacekeeping and disarmament, the Russians leave no doubt that the cold war is still on and the United States is public enemy number one.

In the Middle East, the UN did not prevent a war in 1967, and has not produced a settlement now. It is easy to blame the institution and its top officials for the withdrawal of the UN Emergency Force on the eve of the 1967 conflict at the demand of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

What sometimes is not taken adequately into account is the tenuous situation of UNEF in the first place, because Israel never permitted the international force to operate on its side of the border. This fact contributed to the debacle when Egyptian forces overran UN positions and India and Yugoslavia announced that they would withdraw their contingents.

Jarring Mission

An extremely dedicated man, Gunnar Jarring, has given several years of what ought to be the golden time of his personal and professional life trying to elicit an agreement between Israel and Egypt. That he has not yet succeeded is hardly news; the relevant question is how much worse the situation might have been but for the catalytic efforts and job-like patience of this 63-year-old Swedish diplomat.

Accomplishments through the UN are often less dramatic than the failures. But when there has been a will to avoid major confrontations, UN machinery has often provided a way, as in the peacekeeping efforts going back to Kashmir. Discussion in the UN has sometimes defused explosive issues, such as the Pueblo case. Arrangements worked out through UN bodies have helped crystallize action to deal with international dangers, such as the hijacking menace.

Some 80 percent of the expenditures through the UN system go for economic and social projects. The UN Development Program presided over by the almost legendary Paul Hoffman is among the most effective multilateral economic efforts. The UN Children's Fund, under another talented American, Henry R. Labouisse, has made an important impact in distressed areas with relatively little money. Other working programs in population control, food, health and disaster relief all attest to UN efforts to strengthen the common bonds of humanity.

Yet undeniably the UN has gone through a bad path in the last few years. The seeming decline of interest in the United States is a phenomenon repeated in other large countries. At least some of the American disillusionment stems from the disappearance of the so-called automatic majority in the Security Council and General Assembly.

Once the United States pretty much had its way. It retains the veto in the Security Council (and the fact that the United States cast its first veto last year on a bad resolution about Rhodesia seemed to me a good thing because it thereby abandoned a phony claim to superior virtue). But in the Assembly on some issues it has difficulty mustering a "blocking third." Communist China is surely coming in soon, whether or not the United States likes it.

Apart from such considerations, however, the 127-member Assembly has sometimes behaved with blatant irresponsibility. There is very little correlation between the oratorical fervor in the Assembly and the distribution of real power in the world. Some of the newer Afro-Asian members, keenly attuned to colonial and racial issues, echo Communist charges about U.S. "imperialism."

Yet when all the criticisms are in, the Assembly does provide an immensely important forum in which aggrieved nations can speak out on issues of apartheid and development. To the extent to which the rich nations are susceptible to qualms of conscience, the Assembly helps focus on hope rather than mere frustration and despair. Efforts are under way, also, to rationalize the Assembly's procedures.

There is less reason for dissatisfaction with the 15-member Security Council!—although because of Soviet interference it has seldom given Israel a fair shake. From sterile confrontations, the Council has turned increasingly to behind-the-scenes efforts to compose differences before it votes. This sometimes results in what appears to be ridiculously mealy-mouthed resolutions. But sometimes it also prevents open breaks. The addition of Japan and Italy to the Council this year has given it added weight of big-power responsibility.

For whatever reason, the Nixon administration severely aggravated the problem of declining interest in the UN by its low-profile policy which prevailed until early this year. The tendency to use the UN only on tangential matters combined with hypersecrecy to encourage public boredom.

Now the new American ambassador, George Bush, is working hard to reverse this pattern on the quite supportable thesis that as the U. S. mission takes on more importance, interest in the UN also increases. Mr. Bush has already won respect. But the long-range success of his efforts will depend precisely upon the degree to which he can keep President Nixon interested—and can demonstrate that he speaks for the President.

Major Decisions

Important reasons that the United States needs to maintain and expand this intrest are coalescing during 1971. Not only are major decisions imminent on issues ranging from China to the environment, but Secretary-General U Thant has made clear that he wants to retire at the end of the year. Many principal executives, a number of them Americans, are expected to retire with Mr. Thant.

A key part of the effort to harmonize relationships with China, and to reconcile other divided countries, will take place in the UN. Thus the selection of a secretary-general for the next five years will have a strong bearing on the degree of stability the UN is able to maintain during what is bound to be a turbulent period.

Beyond this, the selection of a new secretary-general and his major colleagues offers an opportunity to shake up procedures, infuse new blood, gain control of the burgeoning bureaucracy and perhaps to reinstill the sense of dedication that falls victim to the torpor of an institution becoming set in its ways. It may be the last practical chance to overhaul the machinery for another decade.

On all of these accounts, an alert, active and expanded American interest in the UN is crucial. The United States must be prepared to assert itself or watch its influence diminish by default.

Pakistan—Armed Might Versus Will of a People

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI (NYT).—"All of it is necessary, absolutely necessary," a West Pakistan stewardess lectured some expelled foreign newsmen about the Pakistan Army's offensive to crush the independence movement in East Pakistan. "If this happened in your country, you'd do the same thing. It's all part of the game."

A game? Perhaps. But to foreign newsmen in Dacca, it looked like a surprise attack with tanks, artillery and heavy machine guns against a virtually unarmed population. It was a population that had been using tactics of nonviolence—mostly strikes and other forms of noncooperation—to claim the political majority it had won in last December's elections.

And by this weekend enough credible reports of indiscriminate killings had filtered out to leave little doubt that the army of West Pakistan was under few, if any, restraints in putting down East Pakistani thoughts of autonomy.

The attack began on the night of March 25, after ten days of political negotiations in which the army and the rest of the West Pakistani power establishment had lulled the East Pakistani nationalists into thinking that their demands for greater self-rule would be granted.

It is clear now that the West Pakistanis—who control the government, the army and the economy—never meant the talks to succeed, that they dragged them out only to buy time to get enough troop reinforcements over from West Pakistan to launch the attack.

Signs Were There

But while the talks were going on, nearly every observer—from newsmen to diplomats—resisted the ugly thought that this might be true. The signs were all there—troops coming in by air and sea, the sacking of a martial-law administrator who was too soft and the uncharacteristic silence of the army while the East Pakistanis went about boycotting the military regime and following instead the directives of their leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

The newsmen reported these signs, but when talk of "some progress" came out of the negotiations, they grasped upon that, because it was something sane—it was what should happen.

They were wrong. Instead, the military mind prevailed, and compromise is not something dwelled upon in the world's war colleges. Force is.

But in turning to force, they apparently misjudged both its limitations and the depth of feeling of 75 million East Pakistanis.

"They thought that a few bullets would scare the people off," said Ranjit Gupta, the police commissioner in Calcutta, just across the border in India. "It is silly—it shows you how little the West Pakistanis know about East Pakistanis."

Instead of the first shooting spree terrorizing the population into submission, it now seems apparent that, while the army may be able initially to establish a hold on the cities and major towns, it will face widespread guerrilla activity in the primitive riverine countryside. This could, and eventually probably will, so undermine the supply lines and mobility of the West Pakistani troops that the independence movement will succeed.

But in the process, thousands, and perhaps hundreds of thousands, or even millions of East Pakistanis could be killed.

Yet what other government has raised its voice in even mild criticism, let alone condemnation?

The United States, which supplied the Pakistani military with its basic weapons and training from 1955 to 1965, has refused to release to the press accounts of army killings it has received from its consulate in Dacca, the East Pakistan capital.

The British have said that they regret the situation, but that they consider it an internal matter.

The Soviet Union has also remained officially quiet, although segments of the Soviet press have called the army's action "crude arbitrariness and violence."

Communist China, also an arms supplier in recent years who has been wooing Pakistan hard, has said nothing.

U Thant, secretary-general of the United Nations said after several days of uneasy hesitation that he was "very much concerned about the loss of life and human suffering" and would help if the Pakistan government asked him to assist "in humanitarian efforts." Such a request seemed highly unlikely.

Two main points are agreed here, almost without contention: The first is that the chances of East and West Pakistan remaining united appear nil. The second is that in the long run the West Pakistan Army, attempting to impose its government's will on 75 million East Pakistanis, has little chance of success.

U.S. Increases Contacts With Greek Opposition

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ATHENS, (NYT).—U.S. diplomats in Athens, under fire from both Senate investigators in Washington and opponents of the military government here, are shifting their tactics slightly but holding firm to the policy that they and the State Department have formulated.

The policy is rooted in defense considerations, the strategic position of Greece on the southern flank of NATO the value of Greek ports to ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet and the need for American communications installations on Greek soil.

Its political result appears often as public support of the government of Premier George Papadopoulos, installed in a swift, bloodless military coup d'etat April 21, 1967.

Responsible embassy officials insist that the appearance of support is supplemented by private pressure on the government to honor its pledge to lift martial law and restore parliamentary democracy.

Public criticism of the government's failure to achieve these goals after nearly four years in power, they say, would only inflame tempers, which discreet diplomacy should seek to calm.

Nonetheless, American representatives have recently begun to increase their contacts with leaders of the limited opposition in Greece. Ambassador Henry J. Tasca, who met many of the better-known anti-government spokesmen at a large official cocktail party a few months after he arrived here early last year, has recently invited some of these men to his residence for dinner.

Other officers, many of them even more recent arrivals than the ambassador, have also taken to having lunch with opposition figures, who had felt that, until now, they had been systematically ignored by Americans. The level of contact is still too low to please many.

Panayotis Kanellopoulos, the premier deposed by the coup and still spokesman for the Conservative Radical party, told a visitor recently that although several Western ambassadors call on him almost weekly, Mr. Tasca has not made such overtures.

Photos With Papadopoulos

Opponents of the government are also irked by what they see as U.S. aid to the government's internal propaganda efforts. This help, beyond technical assistance to Greek armed forces television broadcasters, takes the public form of frequent press photos of Mr. Papadopoulos, who is also defense minister, receiving visiting American military men.

By contrast, it was noted that American officials apparently had been unable to secure the release from island exile of Miss Rita Pipinopoulou, a secretarial employee of the Fulbright Educational Commission since 1963. Suspected of subversive activity, she was ordered to enforced residence on the remote island of Kythera March 1, 1970, and returned to Athens on Dec. 28.

Embassy officials said that some government officials have criticized them privately for promptly reinstating Miss Pipinopoulou.

Such a gesture would hearten opposition forces. Few think, however, that gestures will still the constant criticism of U.S. policy and the diplomats who carry it out.

GUIDE TO ITALIAN WINE

Updating Ancient History

By Jon Winroth

ROME—Wine has been made in Italy since prehistoric times: grapevines cover the country from the lower slopes of the Alps to the southernmost tip of Sicily. Even the Greeks, whose wines were renowned in the ancient world, referred to Italy as "Oenotria," the Land of Wine.

The Greeks themselves had apparently brought the real science of viticulture—as opposed to simple wine making—with them to their colonies in Italy. The Romans in turn carried it with them to every corner of their vast empire except Britain. They succeeded so well, indeed, that eventually the best wines of Italy came to overshadow the great growths of Greece.

Falernian from Campania to the southeast of Rome became the standard by which all other ancient wines were judged. That Falernian could be aged a century or more gives some indication of how thoroughly the Romans had mastered the science of making wine. They tended their vines and made their wine with as much care as is now taken with a great Burgundy or Bordeaux, and if they lacked the chemical knowledge available today, they knew that heating would help preserve wine and they even had a form of chaptalization (adding sugar to the fermenting must of a thin wine to bring up its alcoholic content) in which they used honey.

Roman Ways

The Romans racked and fined their wines, that is, clarified them by drawing them off above their lees and by addition of various substances that caused them to precipitate suspended matter. They put their wines in tightly sealed amphorae and stored them in cool cellars. And before drinking a fine old vintage, they were equally careful to decant it or filter it through gauze.

Unfortunately much of this science was lost after the collapse of the empire, and, subsequent history did little to encourage the peasantry to improve their generally locally consumed wines.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, when France was developing large export markets—a spur to improvement in quality—Italy had not achieved political unity. Even today only a few Italian wines are truly national, let alone international.

Chianti is obviously one of the great exceptions to this rule. Really fine Chianti Classico is sufficiently well made so that it can live close to a century. Last year a bottle of 1889 Chianti Melini was sold at a public auction in Milan for 340,000 lire ($550). Nor is Chianti the only Italian wine that can reach such a venerable age. Eighty-year-old bottles of Brunello di Montalcino, a Tuscan relative of Chianti, have also appeared on the market and Barolo, a rich red from Piedmont, is perhaps capable of even greater longevity.

Thus it would seem that a return to the great days of Roman wine is well under way, perhaps because the thread was never entirely lost. Falernian is still made although it may not be the great wine of ancient Rome. But Barolo, which was called "a truly great wine" by Julius Caesar, is perhaps a finer wine today than in his time.

Although Italy is smaller than France (301,000 square kilometers as opposed to 551,255), it now produces slightly more wine. Between them, Italy and France produce 40 percent of the world's wine. A full tenth of arable land in Italy is devoted to grapes.

Grapes Everywhere

Grapes grow everywhere, in the neat modern rows of scientific vineyards, on high trellises or bowers, or strung out from tree to tree in orchards, along walls, on terraces, at the edge of fields or simply scattered throughout mixed-culture holdings alternating with squash, corn, or tomatoes.

While this sort of thing is undoubtedly picturesque, it is hardly conducive to serious modern wine making. Many of Italy's vineyards belong to small farmers and are intended basically to satisfy one family's thirst. But as more and more marginal farmers move off the land into the cities, small-scale vineyards are disappearing or being regrouped into larger, more economical units that can be exploited profitably by machine.

For that matter, Italian inventiveness has come up with a mechanical grape harvester that works by suction. Made by Fabbrica di Macchine Agricole Leon di Arsego in Padua, it was first used to bring in part of the 1970 vintage. The harvester comes in various sizes, fully or semi-automatic, and at its best is capable of gathering 1 1/2 tons of grapes an hour on sloping vineyards, the equivalent of 155 man-hours, and up to 2 1/2 tons an hour on flat land, which equals 250 man-hours. It is said that the machine damages neither the vine nor the grapes harvested, so that it may be used even for quality wines.

Of course, this machine, or even tractors for that matter, are useless in vineyards such as those of Amalfi or the Cinqueterre in Liguria, where pocket-sized terraces descend so steeply to the sea that there is no room for roads; the grapes must be taken off by boat.

Unlike France, where only a few grape types are used in each region, Italy has an almost incredible variety to choose from. Within one small province there may be scores of wines—red, white, rosé, sweet, dry, sparkling or *frizzante*, that is, with a slight fizz—made from dozens of different grape types. And this does not take into account vermouths, apéritifs and special wines.

With all this bounty, there is obviously something to please everyone, Italian and foreigner. But for foreigners the problem lies in the fact that the export market is still underdeveloped. The best of Italy's wines—no doubt to the considerable delight of the Italians—stay home.

Giogrio Lotti, Epoca.

A sailor drinks his wine from a Ligurian "pirun," first cousin to the Spanish "porron."

Cooking the Italian Way With Italian Wine

By Naomi Barry

FLORENCE.—One of the ultimates in subtle refinement is supposed to be cooking with the same wine that you drink at table. Ergo, the preparation of Italian dishes demands the presence of a bottle of Italian wine in the kitchen. The better the table wine, the better the dishes will be.

Beppe Bellini, one of the most famous hosts of Florence as well as one of the city's most celebrated antique dealers, recently did a cookbook incorporating some of his most popular recipes. Many of them require Chianti, Barolo, Marsala.

Veal scaloppine al Marsala had been one of his successes, since student days.

"To make a fast impression on the young ladies who occasionally came to my student apartment, I taught myself to become an expert in preparing veal scaloppine," wrote Bellini.

"Many veal dishes are quick to make, so I did not have to spend too much time in the kitchen. I must admit that my interests were elsewhere. The preparation had been started long before I came. All I had to do were the finishing touches."

VEAL SCALOPPINE AL MARSALA

One thinly sliced veal scallop per person
2 eggs
flour
3 tablespoons butter
1/4 cup dry Marsala
1/2 cup stock or beef consomme
salt and pepper.

"A good veal scaloppine is just a matter of technique. Soak the scaloppine in beaten eggs for at least one hour. Dredge the meat with flour. Press well with your hand so flour adheres evenly to the meat. Season with salt and pepper.

"Melt butter, using enough to cover the bottom of the pan. Brown the meat, taking pains not to burn. This requires careful watching. After browning five minutes on either side, add the Marsala. Move the scaloppine gently around with a fork. The sauce will become creamy from the amalgam of the butter, flour and wine.

"Have ready the stock or beef consomme in order to lengthen the sauce. Add more, if necessary, until liquid just covers the meat. Cover the pan and simmer for 10 minutes which will make the meat more tender. This dish also seemed to tenderize the hearts of the young ladies who were waiting for me to keep them company."

One of Bellini's most popular dishes, either for a buffet or a sit-down dinner, is roast pork Maffioli. The recipe was given him by Giuseppe Maffioli, an actor, a writer, and Italy's prince of gastronomes. The marinade transforms the pork into party fare

ROAST PORK MAFFIOLI

5 pounds loin of pork
2 1/2 cups dry white wine
2 1/2 cups white wine vinegar
3 large onions, sliced
1 chopped stalk of celery
1/4 teaspoon rosemary
1/4 teaspoon thyme
1 lemon, cut in slices
2 tbs. butter
1 tbs. oil
1 cup milk.

Make a marinade of the wine—a Verdicchio would be good—vinegar, onions, celery, rosemary, thyme, and lemon slices. Marinate the pork for 24 hours. Line the bottom of a Dutch oven with the onions from the marinade. Add butter and oil. Place meat on the onion base. Set the uncovered casserole in a moderate

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A Regional Look at the Varieties

IN its 19 regions (including Sardinia and Sicily), Italy produces an extraordinary variety of wines. The following is an *abridged* regional guide.

Piedmont, Aosta Valley

This region is, one of the most productive in Italy, usually coming in second or third after Apulia, and at the same time, the one with the highest number of fine wines. The area has been granted more than 20 *denominazioni di origine*, twice as many as the next highest, the Veneto.

Barolo is the outstanding red wine. Rich in color, aroma, body and character, it is a powerful wine that takes on a brick-red tone with age. It spends three years in the barrel and is apparently capable of living another century in the bottle.

Barbaresco is also a rich, full red made from the same nebbiolo grape as Barolo, but it matures more rapidly and therefore will not age as long. Smoother but less tannic, it lies a little below Barolo on the scale of great wines.

Barbera is another noble grape, much commoner than nebbiolo, and, followed by a place name, as in Barbera d'Asti, can be quite a pleasant wine, although much less robust than Barolo or Barbaresco. Some Barberas are semi-sweet and *frizzante* (slightly sparkling). The earthiness of a dry Barbera goes well with game and stews.

Asti Spumante is the great sparkling white wine of Italy. Made from the muscat grape, it has an unmistakable and delightfully fruity bouquet. Its sweetness is anything but unpleasant when *drunk young and cold*, and it makes a fine apéritif wine or a perfect accompaniment to fruit or dessert. It is very light in alcohol content, only about 8 percent.

Vermouth seems first to have been made at Turin in 1786 on a base of the local muscat white wine. Today the output of giants such as Cinzano requires that wines be imported from other regions, notably Apulia, to which are added sugar syrup or *mistelle* (grape juice fortified with brandy), alcohol and a variety of flavoring agents running from wormwood to juniper, quinine, spices and orange peel, although each company jealously guards its special formula. Vermouth comes white or red, dry or sweet

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The Classic from Tuscany: Chianti

By Burton Anderson

FLORENCE.—When images of Italy are cast in foreign lands, straw-covered flasks of Chianti are inevitably among them.

The flask, or *fiasco*, has been native to Tuscany since at least the early 15th century when the art of blowing round-bottomed bottles was supplemented by the craft of weaving straw around them to make them stand up. Tuscans, who have traditionally served their wines copiously, apparently failed to see the promotional value of flasks until a few decades ago when other Italians from as far afield as Brindisi and Ventimiglia began filling them with wine (to use the polite term) and peddling the stuff as far afield as London, Tokyo and New York.

Even that sales gimmick might have been tolerated (after all, nobody had bothered to patent the flask) had the impostors not persisted in calling their various concoctions "Chianti."

That was too much, so the noble, and sometimes not so noble, winegrowers of Tuscany set out to do something about it. Their goal has been only partly achieved. If Chianti today is the most widely known name in Italian wine, it also has been the most widely abused.

Imitators

Imitators still exist and, more often than not, they are fellow Tuscans who bottle wines similar to the original under such labels as "Vino Tipico di Chianti" or "Tipo Chianti." Such activity is not illegal in Italy. In fact, some deserving growers in adjoining regions are still trying to have their wines recognized as Chianti.

The Italian government has cracked down on the real impostors, especially those who practice what is known here as *sofisticazione*, or filling bottles and flasks with something other than wine. Although some remain in business, for Chianti, at least, the worst appears to be over.

The recent *denominazione di origine controllata* laws in Italy have given absolute limits to the area of central and southern Tuscany where Chianti can be produced. Within the seven recognized Chianti zones the organizations of wine growers, or *consorzi*, in cooperation with the state, have set their own high standards. Only those vineyards that meet them can bear the emblem of the *consorzio* on their bottles.

Chianti Classico is foremost among the zones, both historically and in terms of general quality of its wines. It consists of about 175,000 acres lying between Florence and Siena with Greve at its center.

A hilly area of castles and patrician villas with arched porticos and cypress-lined lanes, vast sweeps of vines and olives ending in oak and pine woods, Chianti Classico is one of those rare places where nature and man's habitat not only complement but enhance each other.

Lamberto Paronetto, in his book "Il Magnifico Chianti," asserts that the grape actually preceded man in the region, citing evidence of fossilized vines from prehistoric times "of the same variety as those cultivated today." He notes that the Etruscans may have been making wine here as early as the 9th century B.C. After banquets they were known to offer it in homage to the gods.

Giogrio Lotti, Epoca

Harvesting grapes in Emilia-Romagna.

The Romans were not abstemious either, leaving behind various stone goblets, earthen amphorae and sculpture celebrating their favorite beverage. When the Roman Empire declined, so did viticulture. It was not until the 10th or 11th century that new evidence of active cultivation of the grape emerged in Chianti.

Monks led the resurgence. They are credited with spreading vines throughout the area, terracing and cultivating to create the basis for modern winemaking. Paronetto writes that the region might have been called *Clanti* as early as the 8th century. But a more popular interpretation is that the term evolved several centuries later from the Latin *clangor*, a trumpet's blare or a bird call, in reference to baronial hunts.

While the city-states of Florence and Siena battled and made up through the Middle Ages, the chatelains of the area got together in 1384 to form the original Chianti League, a guild to set standards and promote and protect their product. The league comprised almost exactly the Chianti Classico zone of today.

Backed by the Medicis, coveted by popes, praised by Dante and cultivated by Galileo, Chianti thrived. It had been exported to Holland in barrels in the 12th century and by the 16th it was well known in England. But it wasn't until about 1860 after the glass containers were strengthened to permit cork sealing that the Chianti flask began to appear in the world's wine markets.

The imitators soon followed. By 1924 the producers of Chianti Classico were concerned enough to form a new *consorzio* to protect their name and redefine their standards. Its symbol for centuries has been a black rooster, the *Gallo*, which appears today on every bottle on a circular label with the words *Consorzio Vino Chianti Classico* and a serial number.

Chianti Classico maintains slightly higher standards than the other zones with a lower allowable yield of grapes per acre and a higher minimum alcohol content—12 grade as opposed to 11.5 for the others.

There are those who insist that none but Classico deserves to be called Chianti, but despite the merits of their campaign they have long since lost the battle. The other six zones were recognized as Chianti in 1932 and given *the right of denominazione di origine controllata* (DOC) in 1967 at the same time as Chianti Classico.

Other Zones

The other six zones are Montalbano, Rufina, Colli Fiorentini, Colline Senesi, Colli Aretini and Colline Pisane. Among them, they produce some 19 million gallons of wine a year compared to about 4 million gallons produced in the original zone. Some of their wines are every bit as good as the fine Classicos.

Three of these zones—Montalbano, Rufina and Colli Fiorentini—combined in 1927 to form the Consorzio del Vino Chianti with its emblem the *Putto*, a cherub supporting a vine. The zones lie primarily to the north of Chianti Classico and form a wide arc from Pistoia to Dicomano running past the city limits of Florence to the south and east.

Putto, as it is commonly known, is Classico's chief competitor for quality wines and its vineyards have long been the main suppliers of the good table wines served by the flask in Florentine restaurants and trattorias. Some of Chianti's largest and best wine firms—Spalletti, Ruffino and Melini among them—are located in the zone.

Before the DOC laws came into effect, the rule of thumb in buying Chianti was to look for the *Gallo* or *Putto* emblems on the neck of the bottle. Some buyers still follow the rule, although the words *denominazione di origine controllata* on any label bearing the name Chianti is a guarantee of genuineness.

Colline Senesi is the largest single Chianti zone. It is split into three parts, one comprising Siena and the hills to the south and west of Classico and the other two centered around the hill towns of Montepulciano and Montalcino.

An Arc

Colline Pisane is a zone lying southeast of Pisa and east of Livorno. The Colline Aretini zone forms an arc around Arezzo.

Five different types of grapes are used to make Chianti. The red *San Gioese* is the mainstay at 50 to 80 percent (70 percent being about average); the red *canaiolo nero* is added at from 10 to 30 percent and the white *trebbiano* and *malvasia del Chianti* are combined at 10 to 30 percent to tone down the density of the two "black" varieties. *Colorino* grapes are added in small doses to help give the wine its intense ruby color.

When well made, Chianti can be superb: a sturdy, fragrant wine of exceptional durability with an alcoholic grade of up to 13.5. Perhaps as many as 80 to 100 vineyards, most of them in Classico and Putto, are devoting more and more of their annual crops to quality wines to be put into 72-centiliter Bordeaux-type bottles (not flasks) and sold af-

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45 B.C.
was a great year for
Sicilian wines.

At least Julius Caesar thought so.

The fact is, throughout the celebration of his triumphant return to Rome, the noblest Roman of them all (as history records it) served only delicate red wines from the Sicilian province of Messina.

Hail Caesar!

Today, the world is witnessing the renaissance of this 2,000-year-old Sicilian wine heritage.

Better late than never.

Connoisseurs will tell you that the renowned Marsala dessert wines are chiefly responsible for this new awakening.

But let it be known that the sun-drenched provinces of Sicily have been producing both red and white still wines of great character and distinction.

For over 2,000 years.

However, until recently, fine Sicilian wines have been consumed mostly by local wine lovers.

But the export picture is changing in your favor.

And with it has come the establishment of rigid quality controls over both wine type and origin.

The "mark of quality" to look for on your next bottle of Sicilian wine is the big "Q"; a designation reserved for those winemakers who have shown a respect for skill and tradition.

No sour grapes about it.

REGIONE SICILIANA

Growers allowed to use the Good Winekeeping Seal of Approval of the Sicilian Region: "Q" Aurora Coop. Agricola, Salemi (Trapani); Casa Vinicola Duca di Salaparuta, Corteldaccia (Palermo); Fichera Alfio, S. Venerina (Catania); F. lli. Montalto, Marsala (Trapani); Nicolosi Carmelo Asmunto Barone di Villagrande, Milo (Catania); Spinasanta, Messina; Siro, Marsala (Trapani); Sabea, Catania; Alloro, Marsala (Trapani); Pellegrino Carlo & Co., Marsala (Trapani); Vito Curatolo Arini, Marsala (Trapani); Spa Vinicola Italiana S.A.V.I. Florio & C., Marsala (Trapani); Vinicola Furnari Francesco, Piazza Armerina (Etna). More information? Write: Italian Foreign Trade Institute, Via Liszt 21, Rome.

wines of italy

with a controlled denomination of origin (Denominazione di origine controllata—D.O.C.)

Other Italian wines from most Regions already well-known and marketed abroad are to be added to the D.O.C. list, when the investigations on the spot are completed and the pertinent Presidential Decrees are duly issued.

For literature and further information on Italian Wines, please apply to the Italian Foreign Trade Offices in your country, or directly to the I.C.E. Headquarters, 21 Via Liszt, 00100 ROME.

Guide to Italian Wines

Quality Controls

ROME.—One of the major problems which long plagued the fine Italian wine industry was that few customers knew what they were buying and, even when they did, they could not always be sure that the quality of the wine a lot would be on a par with that of the old.

Until 1963 when the government set up a strict nomenclature and inspection system, quality control was left largely to the winegrowers themselves. As in any profession, there were serious, dedicated winemakers and there were the others.

The 1963 law put the industry on a new footing by regulating production and labeling in the same style and spirit as the French have done with their Appellations d'Origine Contrôlée laws. The legislation was urgently needed to develop confidence abroad in Italian wines in the wake of falling tariff barriers in the Common Market.

In the first place, the 1963 law went a long way toward clearing up confusion about names: some wines used to bear only the name of the type of grape from which it was made. This was often bewildering in that grape names often resemble place names, i.e., Barbera (grape name) and Barbaresco (place name). Now wines sold in all three government-established categories must carry the place name. Thus Barbera d'Asti—a red grape (Barbera) wine made at Asti.

Categories

The three categories are: *Denominazione di Origine Semplice* (DOS), *Denominazione di Origine Controllata* (DOC) and *Denominazione di Origine Controllata e Garantita* (DOCG). Wines in all three categories must meet certain fundamental requirements. For instance, a wine bearing the DOS label must come from vineyards within the traditional production zone for that particular type of wine—or from a neighboring area, providing that natural conditions are similar and that the area had been producing that sort of wine a decade before the law went into effect. Wines bearing a given name must have the same physical, chemical and organic characteristics, come from the same grapes and be made by the same methods.

The DOC label is harder to obtain. The wine must come from vineyards tended according to certain methods with a stated maximum yield per acre and be made according to fixed methods. To make sure that the wine meets all requirements, it undergoes rigorous scientific analyses including tests for residual sugar and alcohol content. No wine made from hybrid vines may apply for a DOC. Even the size and shape of containers is regulated.

As for the DOCG label, it may not be affixed to any bottle containing more than five liters. The bottle is sealed with a state countersign so that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal. Most important, the DOCG label is reserved for wines of particular reputation and merit.

Wines in the top two categories have labels bearing the name of the wine type and underneath either "Denominazione di Origine Controllata" or "Denominazione di Origine Controllata e Garantita," written out in full. The label also gives the quantity of wine and the name and address of the bottler.

At the same time that the government laid down these labeling ground rules, it established a 28-member National Committee for the Protection of the Denomination of Origin of Wines, composed of representatives of the government, producers from all parts of Italy, experts, dealers, exporters and even consumers. The committee has investigative power. In addition, it acts as a sort of talent scout by seeking out new candidates for the DOC and DOCG categories.

Private Controls

Private controls existed before the government stepped in and they continue to function alongside the official system. Winegrowers in many regions have formed voluntary associations (*consorzi*) to set standards for their own production. Many consorzi have won the right to DOS, DOC and even DOCG labels and their bottles also bear the consorzio's own numbered label on the neck of the bottle, yet another guarantee. In Asti, home of the famous sparkling moscat, the Consorzio dell'Asti Spumante has 68 members, ranging from small growers to world-renowned giants such as Cinzano, Martini and Rossi, and Gancia.

Parallel to the consorzi are numerous other private organizations dedicated to the defense and promotion of Italian wine. One of these, the Centro per l'Informazione Enologica, under the stewardship of Giancarlo Panarella, has been particularly active, organizing meetings, tasting parties and publishing a bimonthly newsletter, Enopress. Perhaps its most directly useful activity is the establishment of *strade del vino*, marked wine routes to follow in the various wine-growing regions. Map in hand, or simply by following road signs, anyone in a car can see important Italian vineyards and visit cellars in a given area.

—J.W.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

GUIDE TO ITALIAN WINE

Tuscany's Chianti

(Continued from Page 7)

...er two years as *vecchio* or after three years as *riserva*.

There is a growing conviction in Italy that some of these bottles are among the nation's best wines. In this respect, Chianti is enjoying something of a renaissance among the nation's wine elite: it is once again quite well-stocked cellars and showing up on wine lists of better restaurants.

Prices also reflect the trend. Trimani, one of Rome's leading wine houses, lists a 1967 Rinaldi Nipozzano at 3,200 lire (just over $5) and a 1964 Brolio Riserva Barone Ricasoli at 29,500 lire ($47.50). In comparison, Barolo, a Piedmontese wine which generally enjoys a greater reputation, sells for 3,200 lire for a 1957 Miraflore and 12,500 lire ($20) for a 1934 Fontanafredda.

Quality

Chianti's re-emergence as a respectable wine is due in no small part to a certain few estate holders, often from noble families, who have continued to make quality wines while others put all their resources into mass production and quick profits.

Bettino Ricasoli, owner of Castello del Brolio and president of the Consorzio Vino Chianti Classico, is an example of the businessman-baron. In the early 19th century, an ancestor of the same name was credited with developing the modern formula for making Chianti and with improving the methods of production, aging and bottling the wine.

The present Baron Ricasoli's firm is a leading producer of table wines from the surrounding regions (some of it not full-fledged Chianti, by the way). Most of the Chianti Classico produced at his Brolio estate is put into flasks, some of it labeled as to year of production, and much of it exported. His firm also produces several white wines. And as an added sideline he has been endorsing restaurants around Italy, which in turn carry his wines on their menus.

But his special interest is supervising the making of *riserva* wines. In good years, selected grapes from the best-placed Ricasoli vineyards are blended, sampled and tested throughout the fermentation and aging processes, the final product as much a tribute to the winemaker's palate as to the quality of grapes.

Castello del Brolio *riserva* wines consistently fetch some of Chianti's top prices at auctions. But Baron Ricasoli is not alone in the quality field.

Giogrio Lotti, Epoca.

The Pietrafitta vineyard in the Siena Hills.

Other names to seek out, in Chianti Classico, are: Stucchi and the vineyard of Badia di Coltibuono; Sanminiatelli and Vignamaggio; Capponi and Calcinaia; Antinori and Villa Antinori; Castelbarco and Uzzano; Ginori Conti and Pian d'Albola; Strozzi and Fattoria Paneretta; Mattioli-Rimediotti and Nozzole; Bendinelli and Fattoria di S. Stefano, and Cappellini and Castello di Verazzano.

In the *Putto* zone, Frescobaldi and either Nipozzano or Pomino; Guicciardini and Castello Poppiano; Pasolini Dall'Onda and the wine of that name, and Bonacossi and the vineyard Capezzana, are a few that stand out.

Their wines are produced in limited quality and most of them are very hard to find outside the Florence area. They should bear the emblem of the *consorzio*, either *Gallo* or *Putto*, must have the year on them and are bottled. It is wise to buy them within five years of production —while they are still bargains at up to $2.50 a bottle—and keep them in a cellar another five to ten years or more, for they age extremely well.

There are a number of other individual growers, as well as large firms and medium and small *cooperatives, already established* or getting into quality wine production, so the list of fine Chiantis should continue to grow.

Flasks

There are some very good Chiantis sold in flasks, but as a rule they should be drunk young because that container is not conducive to aging. There is also much *very ordinary* and some just plain bad Chianti available in flasks.

The DOC laws have given the consumer some protection: although he can be assured of getting a genuine Chianti he cannot always be assured of getting a good one. The *consorzi* can control what the vineyards do with their wines in the early stages, but they cannot keep track of it all the way to the table. Some growers are careless in making and bottling the wine, some shippers are negligent about moving and storing it, and most wine dealers do not know or care enough about Chianti to learn which are the good and reliable brands.

Chianti has somewhat improved its standing abroad recently, but not as much as its producers *would like. To most wine drinkers*, it remains a pleasant means for washing down a pizza or a plate of spaghetti and it wouldn't be any fun if it did not come in a flask—this despite the rather tasteless but economically sound trend of recent years to substitute molded plastic holders for straw.

Notwithstanding the popular image, if the resurgent ripples Chianti is creating in Italy are ever to cross the borders, they will be borne across not in flasks, but in bottles.

A Region-by-Region Look at the Varieties

(Continued from Page 7)

and makes a fine apéritif, either alone or in mixed drinks.

Liguria

Cinqueterre is a pleasant, aromatic, dry white that should be drunk young. Its name comes from five cliff-side villages where it is grown. The crop must be taken off by boat, so steeply do the terraced cliffs descend to the sea.

Lombardy

Valtelline reds are the best and most full-bodied, made, although not exclusively, from the noble nebbiolo grape. The finest growths are Inferno, Sassella and Grumello.

Chiaretto del Garda is the name of a group of light reds and rosés grown along the south-eastern shore of Lake Garda. Served cool, they are pleasant all-purpose wines.

Trentino-Alto Adige

The Trentino is an Italian-speaking region while the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) is mainly German-speaking. Many of the wines have German names, such as Riesling, Gewürztraminer and Blauburgunder (Pinot Noir), and are largely exported to neighboring Germanic countries, while those of Trentino stay put.

Vin Santo is a type of wine also made in other regions, especially Tuscany Umbria and Marche. It is a rich, sweet, dessert wine made from grapes pressed only when semi-dried after several months of hanging on wires or lying on straw.

Veneto

The Veneto is a great wine-producing region, generally second to Apulia in quantity. It produces some of Italy's best and best-known wines.

Bardolino is one of the very good, light, fresh reds of Italy and is made principally from the corvina grape.

Valpolicella, also from the corvina grape, is probably the best-known wine after Chianti outside Italy. It can go with virtually anything for it is a light red and yet it has smoothness and considerable character.

Valpantena is another good light red made from the same corvina grape that goes into the preceding two wines.

Soave is one of the best-known and finest whites of Italy. It has balance, smoothness and a fresh, flowery bouquet.

Friuli-Venezia Giulia

Many of the wines of this region stem from non-Italian grape types such as borgogna bianco (pinot blanc), Gamay (the grape of Beaujolais), cabernet, sauvignon and riesling, which tend to follow their French counterparts as to type.

Emilia-Romagna

Lambrusco is a dry, fresh red that sparkles and it is a fine all-purpose wine. There are also still reds such as the light Gutturnio and the fuller San Giovese. Two good whites are the sweetish Albana and dry Trebbiano, both named for their grapes, as are San Giovese and Lambrusco.

Marche

Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi is one of the best Italian white wines. Made from the verdicchio grape, it has plenty of taste and body.

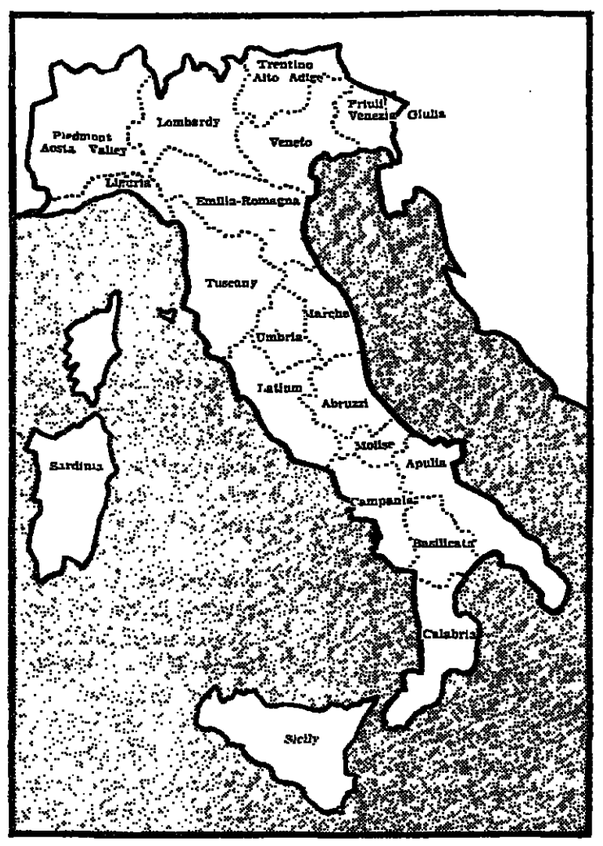
Tuscany

This great wine region is, of course, the home of Chianti (see article devoted to Chianti, Page 7) but it is also the home of other great reds.

Brunello di Montalcino, made from the brunello variety of the same San Giovese grape that goes into Chianti, is a more full-bodied red than Chianti. It is aged up to six years in the cask and it, too, will keep a century. Another fine Tuscan red is Vin Nobile di Montepulciano.

Umbria

Orvieto, dry and sometimes semi-sweet, is one of the best-known white wines of Italy. The dry has balance, body and a fine bouquet.



Latium

Castelli Romani, from the Alban hills southeast of Rome where Romans go for a day's outing among the volcanic lakes, is a fine white-wine area. The best are dry, fragrant wines, such as Frascati.

To the north of Rome is the home of a pleasantly light, dry or sweet white with the remarkable name of Est! Est!! Est!!! It seems that a 12th-century wine-loving German bishop, Johann Fugger, was traveling to Rome. He sent a servant on ahead who was to chalk "East"—"It is (good)"—on the wall of every inn where the wine was good. When the servant got to Montefiascone, he was so taken by the wine that he wrote Est! Est!! Est!!! The bishop never made it to Rome. He drank too much of the wine and died, as his tombstone in Montefiascone testifies.

Campania

This is the home of another famous white, dry flowery Lacrima Christi, made near Naples. Other good, light, dry whites come from the islands of Capri and Ischia. From north of Naples comes Falerno, white and red. Pleasant enough, the modern wines do not come up to the standard of their great ancestor of ancient Rome.

Sardinia

The wines of Sardinia tend to be strong, heavy and high in alcohol. The best-known is Vernaccia, which tastes somewhat like sherry.

Sicily

Mamertino is another great ancient wine wine that is still produced today as either a dry or sweet heady white of golden color. Marsala is, however, the most famous of Sicily. It is a fortified dessert wine with a rich brown color, made of dry white wine mixed with brandy, sweet wine made from semi-dried grapes and grape-juice syrup.

* * *

Apulia is the largest wine-producing region in Italy. A great many of the red wines are shipped to other areas to be used in strengthening the local wines. Traditionally, the emphasis has been on quantity rather than quality. Nevertheless, Apulia produces pleasant local wines little known outside the area.

* * *

The same is true of the other four Italian regions: *Abruzzi, Molise, Calabria* and *Basilicata*. But, with new markets opening up an ever more discerning clientele, there is a definite trend toward making finer wines in all these areas.

—J. W.

Businesses Which Help The Industry

There are certain wine businesses which do more than make money: They help the industry by encouraging the public, foreign and domestic, to learn about the wines of Italy.

Marco Trimani owns one of the largest and best-stocked wine store in Rome (20 Via Goito, 00185 Rome). Every year he publishes a complete list of available wines and their prices. But this is not just a list—it is a catalogue of Italian wines, together with descriptions and history (in Italian) of each wine and region. In the Trimani '71, as the list is called, you can find 1888 and 1891 Brunello di Montalcino at 195,000 and 148,000 lire ($315 and $240) respectively or 50-year-old Chianti Classico at 25,000 lire ($40).

Another commercial organization whose work goes beyond the promotion of its members' produce is the Milan-based firm of Winefood Italiana, which groups a number of important winemaking firms from various regions, such as Chianti Melini, which began making Chianti in 1705. The grouping of several already large firms permits greater improvements in equipment and marketing than any single member could realize.

Exporter

Further, since the group is a major exporter, especially to Switzerland, Germany, Britain and the United States, it contributes to spreading knowledge of Italian wines abroad. Winefood Italiana has set up a tasting center at Lazise on Lake Garda, due to open this summer, where both vintage and recent wines of all its members will be available for tasting, with company technicians and tasters ready to answer questions.

The wine growers are getting official help from the government in familiarizing the public at home and abroad with Italian wines through the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE). ICE publishes statistics, reports and literature about Italian wine in many languages. It also maintains offices all over the world where information about Italian wines is available.

Cooking With Italian Wine

(Continued from Page 7)

oven and cook gently for about two hours. Baste alternately with the marinade and the milk.

Pass sauce through a food mill. Pour over the meat or serve separately in a sauce boat. Serves 10 to 12.

A good meat sauce is a must in Italian cuisine. It is needed for many sorts of baked pasta dishes as well as on freshly cooked spaghetti or macaroni. This one calls for red wine—try a Chianti or one of the Sicilian varieties.

BEPPE'S MEAT SAUCE

- 1 large onion
- 1 stalk celery
- 1 carrot
- 1 tbs. parsley
- 1 tbs. basil
- 3 slices thick bacon
- 1/2 cup olive oil
- 1/2 cup red wine
- 2 cups peeled tomatoes
- 2 tbs. tomato paste
- 4 cups beef consomme
- 1 lb. lean pork
- 1 1/4 lb. lean beef
- salt, pepper.

Finely chop onion, celery, carrot, parsley, basil. Dice the bacon. Saute gently in olive oil, using large pan. Cut pork and beef into cubes and add. Brown the meat very slowly. Season with salt and pepper. Pour in the wine. Let it evaporate. Stir in the peeled tomatoes cut in chunks and the tomato paste. After a few minutes, pour on the consomme. Cover and simmer gently for three hours.

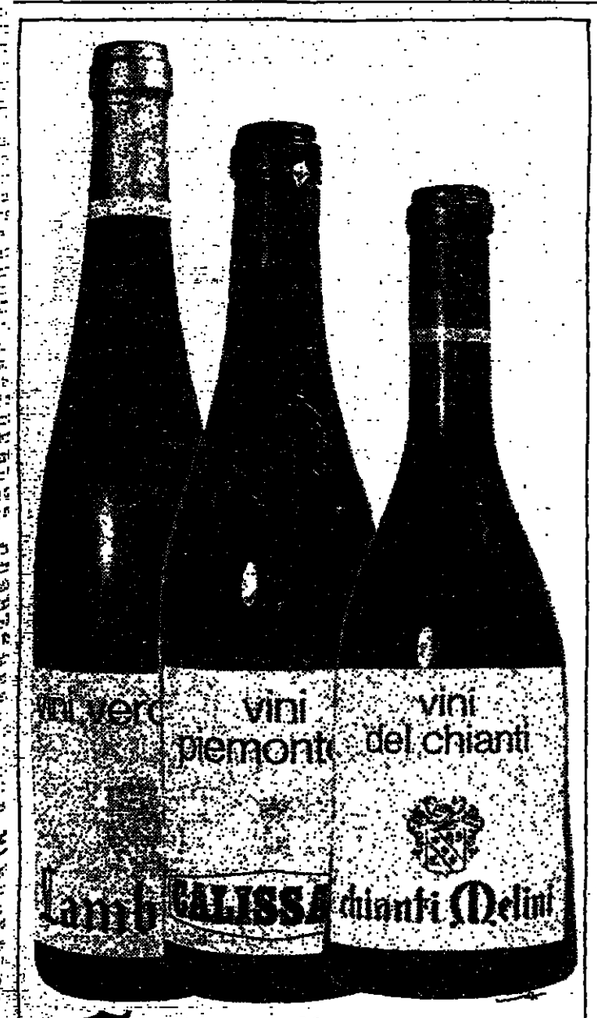
Recipes are from "Firenze in Padella," by Beppe Bellini and Naomi Barry. (Galleria Bellini, Lungarno Soderini 5, Florence, Italy.)

On the Subject Of Comparison

Many people unfamiliar with the wines of a particular country often insist on comparing them to French wines.

There is, however, little point in comparing Italian wines to French because so few conditions are *similar*. The grape types are usually different, the soil is different, there is far more sun in Italy and the viticulture and vinification are often totally different.

For those who must have comparisons, perhaps the Rhône valley produces wines that most closely resemble Italian wines, for they both tend toward full, even heavy reds and richly aromatic whites, but it is unfair to either



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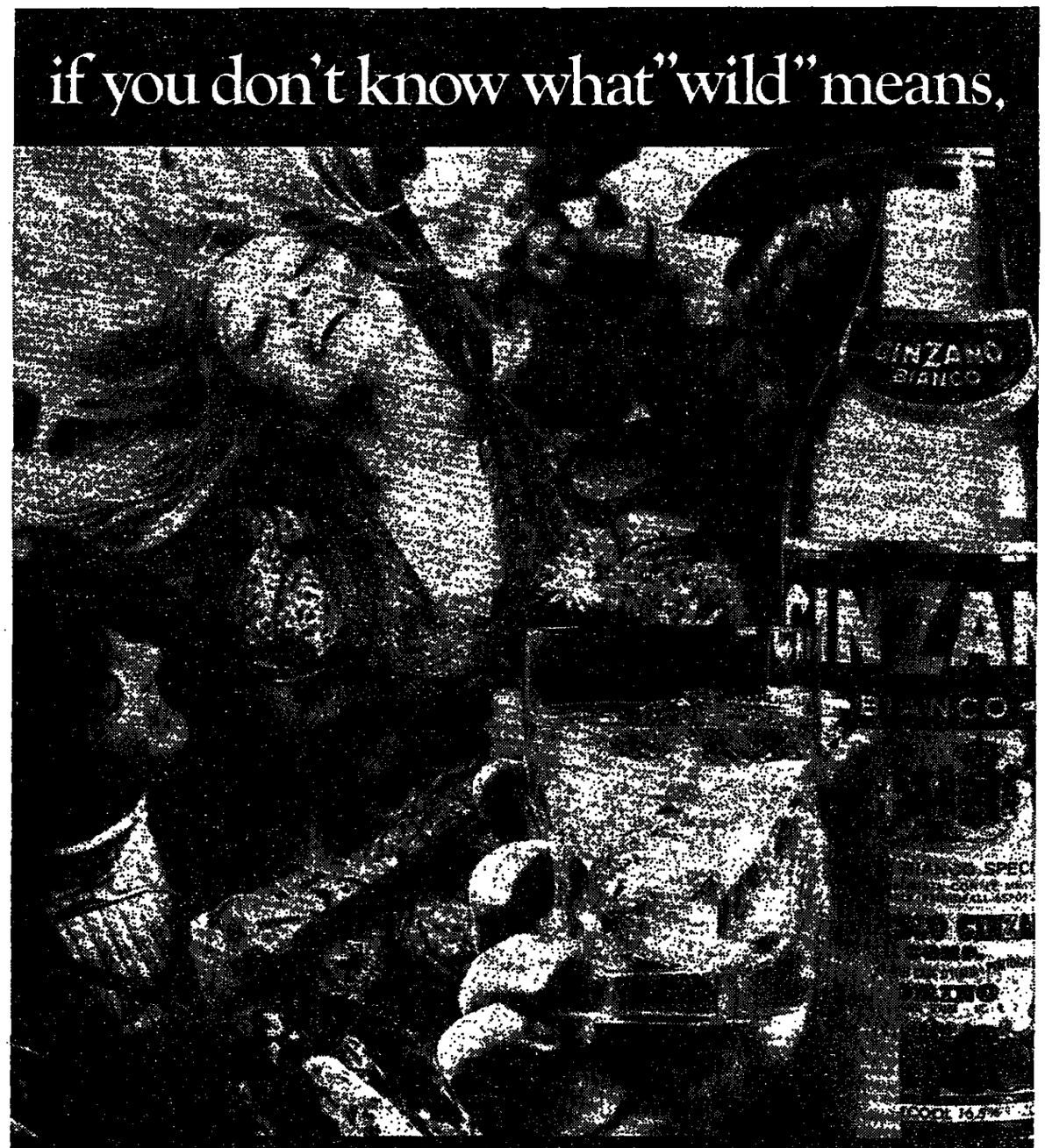
if you don't know what "wild" means,



Cinzano does

bianco, rosso, dry

CINZANO

vermouth

Italy Presses Effort to Improve Quality, Increase Production of Wines

The protection of "denominations of origin" has been a concern of the legislator in Italy since the beginning of the 20th Century when it was first recognized that effective controls were necessary for the expansion of Italian wines into world markets.

Wine, in fact, is a fundamental part of the country's agricultural economy. Italy, it must be remembered, is considered to have the best natural facilities for the cultivation of vines.

The concepts underlying such controls has undergone considerable evolution throughout the years and the present legislation was not easily formulated. Under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture, the National Committee for the Protection of the Denominations of Origin of Wines has been supervising the application of this legislation for the last eight years.

It must be acknowledged that it was not a simple matter in Italy to arrive at the formulation of a law that would be able to support quality production. In fact, the principle that the State would intervene only in the case of wines with the oldest traditions was gradually abandoned. Instead, this intervention was expanded to include all productions worthy of recognition for the purpose of defending them from unfair competition. This intervention, which is open to production zones set up relatively recently, even provides for or encourages in areas suited to quality vine cultivation an orientation toward the production of wines of well defined types.

For vine cultivators, in particular, the regulation also means respect for a discipline not only capable of maintaining production on a quality level but also of stimulating a competitive spirit among operators in the same zone. The operators are encouraged to excell through their choice of vines, their techniques of cultivation and their use of effective techniques of wine-making and control.

The formulation of this discipline in our country was also brought about by the need to give support to quality production in the market place and to assure their advantages over unqualified wines.

Thus, Italy's policy of emphasizing the quality and authenticity of its wine production is well known.

The law providing norms for the protection of the denominations of origin of our wines was enacted in 1963. Article 1 establishes that "by denomination of the origin of wines is meant the geographical names and geographical qualifications of the corresponding zones of production—whether or not accompanied by the names of the vines or other indications — used to designate the wines originating in that area and the wine characteristics that are a product of the vines and the natural conditions of that environment."

Another very important norm completes Article 1: the zone of production may also include, aside from the area indicated in the denomination of origin, the nearby terrain if it has similar, natural conditions and, at the date of enactment of the decree, has been producing, for at least ten years, wines sold with the same denomination. This may be done so long as the wines have similar chemico-physical, organoleptic characteristics and are produced with grapes from the traditional vines of the zone. Also the wine must be made by methods generally used in that zone.

Article 2 establishes that the denominations of origin are classified as follows:

—Simple denominations of origin;

—Controlled denomination of origin;

—Controlled and guaranteed denomination of origin.

These different categories of denominations were developed to guarantee the prestige of quality wines by providing a definite base of control. The present legislation therefore establishes the following production criteria for control of the denominations of origin:

a) The denomination of origin of the wine;

b) The delimitation of the zone of production of the grapes;

c) The conditions of production;

d) The maximum yield of the grapes in must or wine;

e) The physico-chemical and organoleptic characteristics of the wine, as well as the minimum natural alcoholic strength;

f) Regulation, conditions and eventual territorial limits.

The production criteria are one of the foundations of the system of controlled denominations of origin. The defense of the interests of the producers of these wines is further assured by the creation of a List of Vines and by the annual production declaration.

This discipline was initiated by a permanent institution, the National Committee, composed essentially of qualified experts and authoritative representatives in this field.

The production of the denomination of origins by now covers more than 100 typical wines, including the most prestigious names in Italian wine production.

But the fact remains that the policy of quality—in the largest sense—requires that Italy must act in two different realms: production and markets.

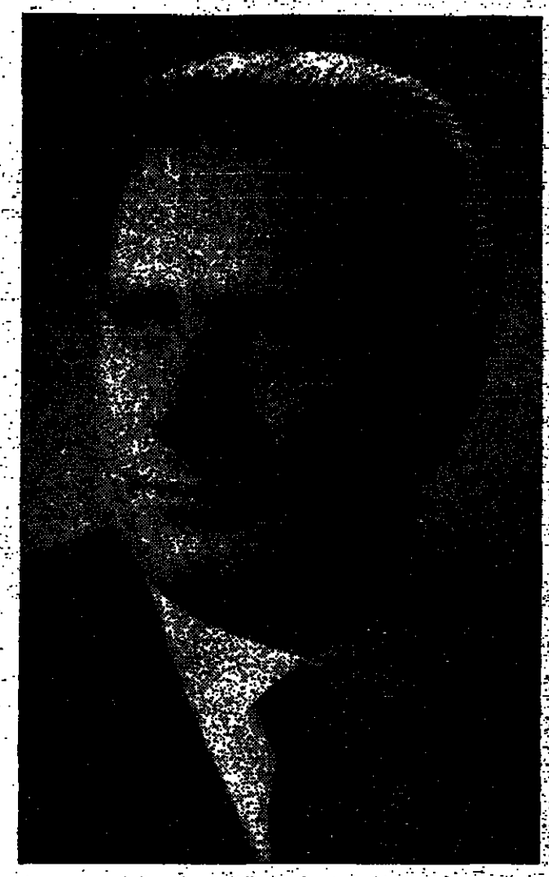
On the level of production, the more specialized cultivations are replacing the mixed ones. This and improved techniques of cultivation are the basis of greater production.

In this way, old forms of production that no longer respond to the new criteria of consumption are eliminated. In this way, also, production costs are reduced and products are made more easily accessible to the consumers, including those in other countries.

The market, on the other hand, is a most important consideration. It is really the market that determines the product, the conditions of its supply, the conditions of its use. And it is the tastes, habits and customs of the consumer that determine the market's trend. Furthermore, Community regulations, in order to offer the necessary price guarantees, establish precise measures in the internal markets, with the aid of private storage and distillation.

But, above all, it is by virtue of free circulation of the product that the consumer is able to make his choice of quality and price. It is this freedom of choice that will determine the development of Italian wine production. Italian wine producers are facing a vital challenge. For some time now, they have been responding to that challenge.

It is a question of carrying on the effort to improve quality, thereby responding to the tastes of the consumer, who is increasingly harder to please. It is question of continuing the effort to reduce costs, thereby assuring Italy's competitive capability in Community markets. And, finally, it is a question of carrying on the effort, on an associational level, to integrate and extend the existing market network, to give it a more effective organizational consistency.



The Honorable Lorenzo Natali

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

The Honorable Lorenzo Natali, Parliamentary Deputy, was born in Florence on October 2, 1922, and presently resides in L'Aquila. A leader in the Catholic youth organizations and director, during the clandesine period, of Christian Democratic youth groups in l'Aquila, he served as a volunteer in the ranks of the Italian Liberation Corps. Wounded in combat, he was decorated for bravery and received recognition as a war invalid. During the postwar period, he held several important positions in the city and province of L'Aquila. He was a Councilor of the mnuicipality of L'Aquila and Provincial Secretary of the Christian Democratic Party. First elected Deputy of L'Aquila district in 1948, he has been re-elected in this capacity for all succeeding legislatures. He has held various important positions in the party and in government, the most recent of which are Minister of the Merchant Marine, Minister of Public Works in the second Leone government, Minister for Tourism and the Arts in the first Rumor government. Again chosen Minister of Public Works in Rumor's second cabinet and Minister of Agriculture in Rumor's third government, he was re-confirmed in the latter position in the present government of the Hon. Emilio Colombo.

WINES OF ITALY WITH A CONTROLLED DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN

(Denominazione di origine controllata — D.O.C.)

VAL D'AOSTA
Donnaz
Enfer

PIEMONTE
Sizzano
Boca
Fara
Ghemme
Carema
Erbaluce di Caluso
Caluso passito
Brachetto d'Acqui
Rubino di Cantavenna
Barbera del Monferrato
Gattinara
Asti Spumante
Barbaresco
Barolo
Barbera d'Alba
Nebbiolo d'Alba

Malvasia di Casorzo d'Asti
Barbera d'Asti

LOMBARDIA
Valtellina
Botticino
Franciacorta
Riviera del Garda
Colli Morenici M. del Garda
Lugana
Cellatica
Oltrepò Pavese
Tocai di S. Martino della Battaglia

TRENTINO, ALTO ADIGE
Lago di Caldaro
Caldaro
S. Maddalena
Terlano
Meranese di Collina

Trentino
Teroldego Rotaliano

FRIULI, VENEZIA, GIULIA
Collio Goriziano
Colli Orientali del Friuli
Grave del Friuli

VENETO
Tocai di Lison
Bianco di Custoza
Prosecco di Conegliano Valdobbiadene
Soave e Recioto di Soave
Bardolino
Valpolicella
Recioto di Valpolicella
Colli Euganei
Gambellara
Breganze
Merlot di Pramaggiore

Vini del Piave
Cabernet di Pramaggiore

LIGURIA, CINQUETERRE*
EMILIA, ROMAGNA
Gutturnio dei Colli Piacentini
Lambrusco grasparossa di Castelvetro
Lambrusco di Sorbara
Lambrusco Salamino di S. Croce
Lambrusco Reggiano
Sangiovese e Albana di Romagna

TOSCANA
Rosso delle Colline Lucchesi
Montecarlo
Vernaccia di S. Gimignano
Chianti

Brunello di Montalcino
Nobile di Montepulciano
Elba
Bianco di Pitigliano
La Parrina

MARCHE
Verdicchio dei Castelli di Jesi
Rosso Conero
Rosso Piceno
Verdicchio di Matelica
Vernaccia di Serrapetrona
Sangiovese dei Colli Pesaresi
Bianchello del Metauro

UMBRIA
Torgiano
Orvieto

LAZIO
Colli Albani
Colli Lanuvini
Marino
Velletri
Frascati
Trebbiano Sangiovese e Merlot d'Aprilia
Cori
Est ! Est ! ! Est ! ! ! .. di Montefiascone

ABRUZZI E MOLISE
Montepulciano d'Abruzzo

SARDEGNA
Vernaccia di Oristano

CAMPANIA
Greco di Tufo
Taurasi Ischia

PUGLIA
San Severo
Castel del Monte
Locorotondo
Martina Franca
Ostuni

BASILICATA
Aglianico del Vulture

CALABRIA
Cirò

SICILIA
Marsala
Etna
Moscato Passito di Pantelleria
Alcamo

* Approval pending.

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1971

Eurobonds

Market Closes Healthy Quarter With Currency Questions Pending

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, April 4.—The first 1971 quarter went out like a lion on the Eurobond market last week with one new dollar issue priced, three dollar financing plans announced, records shattered on *quarterly flotation* activity, and the secondary market trying to deal with another challenge—current dollar jitters.

The situation has its good points. Despite the $1.25 billion worth of financing done in the first three months of the year, according to Kredietbank Luxembourgeoise figures, prices on the secondary market have shown an overall tendency to firm, which continued last week. Kimberly-Clark's $20 million, 15-year issue was priced ahead of schedule, at par with an 8 1/2 percent coupon, where it stayed in first trades on the secondary market. That left the field clear for the other announcements.

The big "but" is how the secondary market, just recovering from the price-depressing early-year rush of new issues, will be hit by the new, unsettling foreign exchange developments. Shorter-term Eurobonds, as well as non-dollar bonds, have been increasingly in vogue with investors for a couple of months now, as the first flickers of the present problems appeared. Last Friday, tension heightened and apparently led to some selling of longer-term dollar issues.

In the money markets, the jitters have been developing since U.S. banks began to heavily unwind their Eurodollar positions following U.S. interest rates reductions. Steady proportions of that cash went into the various higher-yielding national European markets, and some into the Euro-bond market, helping to make the massive first-quarter flotations possible.

Last week, with European rate reductions cutting chunks of cash free to look for new homes, the situation reached the dramatic stage. Guesses were that the coming week may be an eventful one as money managers hedge their bets over the long Easter weekend.

Most of the expectable fund flows would be in money markets, but should the dollar-selling fireworks of last Thursday and Friday spill over into this week, Eurobond traders may be gritting their teeth over another buildup in their dollar-bond inventories.

Perhaps with something of this in mind, Electricité de France's $40 million financing, via a short- and a long-term issue, guaranteed by the French government, which was announced last week, will straddle the Easter weekend. Presumably, anyone hesitating to subscribe to a dollar issue under present circumstances would have a clearer picture after the holiday.

The surprise of last week was American Metal Climax's announcement that it was coming back for another $20 million of long-term money, following a $30 million funding priced less than three weeks ago. The new plan came so quickly that it was taken almost as a re-opening of the books on the longer-term end of the previous split-term financing.

Technically, of course, it is a new issue. And the net result is that the company will get $12 million more of the longer-term money it wanted than looked possible a month ago. And it will get the full $50 million it was originally after before being forced to cut back to $30 million by deteriorating market conditions.

All in all, the new issues were thought to be in good shape. Of the others announced last week,

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week March 28	Prior Week March 21	1970 March 28
Commodity Index ...	109.7	109.7	113.9
*Currency in circ....	$56,110,000	$56,213,000	$52,563,000
*Total loans	$83,506,000	$83,787,000	$80,913,000
Steel prod (tons)....	2,893,000	2,844,000	2,720,000
Auto production	.....	187,676	130,695
Daily oil prod (bbls).	9,889,000	9,812,000	9,526,000
Freight car loadings..	516,657	508,039	522,144
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.....	30,122,000	29,735,000	27,559,000
Business failures.....	249	195	168

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†February	Prior Month	1970
Employed	78,537,000	78,864,000	76,822,000
Unemployed	4,847,000	5,033,000	3,427,000
Industrial production.	164.8	164.0	168.4
*Money supply.....	$217,400,000	$214,800,000	$199,580,000
*Personal income	$828,900,000	$825,400,000	$777,600,000
Constructn contracts..	126	117	137
	†January	Prior Month	1970
Consmr's Price Index..	119.4	119.2	132.5
*Mfrs. inventories.....	$99,555,000	$99,708,000	$96,703,000
*Exports	$3,689,700	3,735,400	$3,628,400
*Imports	$3,553,400	$3,686,300	$2,295,200

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Slow Tide of U.S. Retail Sales, Heavy Going Of Dollar Abroad Leave Market Becalmed

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—The giant economy of the United States was still making halting headway last week as it entered the normally more placid waters of the second quarter, but its progress continued to be disappointingly slowed by the dragging anchor of apathetic consumer spending.

Concern over the basically uninspiring performance of the economy and over the renewed troubles of the dollar in the foreign-exchange markets has dominated the interest of the financial world in recent days and overshadowed activity in the securities markets.

For the most part, the stock market is currently becalmed, as investors await more positive indications on the course of business, the direction of interest rates, the trend of inflation and the international status of the dollar.

The stock market seemed to be temporarily tired this week after its exciting first quarter, when the Dow Jones industrial average jumped about 65 points to the area of 905 under a record volume of trading in excess of 1.1 billion shares on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow index had virtually no net change during the last five sessions.

There was little in either the economic or the political news last week to motivate movement in the market in either direction. The most heartening developments were the 0.5 percent increase in factory orders reported for February; the moderate 2/10 of 1 percent rise in the wholesale index for industrial commodities during March and the reduction of 1 percentage point in their central bank rates by Great Britain and West Germany.

The gain in factory orders might have aroused greater interest had it not indicated a tapering of the recent upward trend. Similarly, the 0.6 percent increase in the leading economic indicators for February was substantially less than the 1.3 percent advance reported in January.

When data on such key economic indicators as industrial production, personal income and the gross national product for March and the first quarter are available over the next two weeks, they, too, are likely to show that the economic surge following the end of the General Motors strike late last year is losing its steam quickly.

If the economy is to generate the strong upward thrust needed to activate a greater portion of idle plant capacity, now estimated at more than 25 percent, and to reduce the unemployment rate from the 6 percent level, it will need the stimulus of much more vigorous public spending than has been seen so far in 1971.

Only one week remains in the Easter selling season—the second busiest period for apparel at retail establishments each year—and the word from the nation's merchants is that only a moderate upturn has occurred so far.

Total retail sales for the week ended March 27 were reported by the Commerce Department at $7.31 billion, a gain of only 4 percent over the volume achieved in the comparable week of last year. Department-store volume was actually down 4 percent, probably because Easter occurred in the year-ago week. But if currently higher prices are subtracted, it is obvious that shoppers are still in a listless mood.

Consumers Credit-Shy

Moreover, consumers are still undertaking debt very cautiously. Installment credit rose by only $102 million in February, against $418 million a year earlier.

Consumers have continued to pour large amounts of money into savings. Large banks that report weekly in the Federal Reserve system disclosed a tremendous influx of savings in the week ended March 24—$350 million—and the nation's thrift institutions are experiencing an even larger inflow of funds.

The greater availability of money and the sharply reduced interest rates on mortgages (7 to 7 1/2 percent, compared with 8 1/2 percent only four months ago) has had a profound impact in spurring housing activity, especially on multifamily homes and existing houses.

But the aggressively easy-money policy being pursued by the Federal Reserve and the continued inflation in the United States have also had an adverse effect. They have led to a big

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market finished mixed last week in moderate trading.

Brokers attributed the indifferent trend to profit-taking and the absence of bullish economic news.

A good portion of the activity on the Amex came from block transactions last week. This was said to reflect an upswing in last-minute switching by mutual funds in an attempt to improve the financial picture of their first-quarter balance sheets.

The mixed tone of the market was not reflected by the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 26.20, up 0.16. Declines outnumbered advances in three of five trading sessions.

Volume on the Amex rose to 25,242,580 shares from 23,561,670 in the preceding week.

The most actively-traded issue on the exchange last week was the Offshore Co., which advanced 1 3/8 to 30 3/8.

The second most heavily-traded stock was the Certron Corp., which fell 5/8 to 5 3/8.

In third place was The New York Times, a stock which lost 1/8 to 26 7/8.

Although the majority of over-the-counter issues eased, the National Quotation Bureau's index advanced 3.90 points to end the week at 438.88. It hit a record high of 439.94 on Thursday before falling back.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
AAI Corp	6¾	6¾	6¾	
ABKCO Ind †	8¼	6¼	8	+1
AFA Protect Sys	20	19¾	19¾	
AID Inc	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
AITS Inc	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
AMT Corp	6	5¾	6	+⅛
ASG Indust	6⅛	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
ATC Inc pf .40	6¾	6¾	6¾	
AVI Indust	5¾	5¾	5¾	
AVM Corp .15	10½	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Aberle Indust	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Abitibi Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Accelerators Inc	16½	17⅛	16½	+1
Ace Industries	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
AcmeElec .16	7	7	7	
Acushnet Process .50	23¾	23⅜	23¾	— ⅛
Admar Research	3	3	3	
AddisonWes .20	17¾	16¾	17½	+1
Adley Corp	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Advance Ross	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Advanced Comp Tech	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Aero Systems	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Aero Tech Inc †	7¼	6½	7¼	
Affiliated Capital	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+2⅛
After Six	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Air Indust	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
Ala-Tenn NatGas .80	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Albee Homes	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
AlbertsInc .12g	12¼	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Alcolac Inc †	5	5	5	
Alcon Labs .36	52	50	51	—1
Alden Electron&Imp	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
Alexand&Alexand .60	64½	41	64½	
Alexand Baldw .60	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Algorex Data	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
Alico Land Devlp	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
All Tech Inc	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Alleghine&Bel †	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
Allergan Pharm	33½	30	30	—6¾
Allied Equities	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
AlliedTelesph .060	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Allied Therm 1.10	39	36	39	+2
Allns&Bacon Ind	14⅜	13¾	13¾	—1
Alpha Creme Lab	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Alphanumeric	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Alpine Geophysical	5¾	5	5	— ¾
Amarex Inc	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅝
Am Beef Packers	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Beverag	4¾	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛
Am Biculture	32⅜	30⅜	32	+ 1½
Am Biomedical	7⅜	6½	7¼	+1⅛
AmBusinessProd .20	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Am Comput Leasing	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
Am Consumer	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Elec Labs	8½	7½	8½	+1¼
Am Express 1.40	94¾	94	94⅝	— ⅛
Am Express pf2.50	95	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
AmExpress pr pf1.50	94¾	94	94⅝	+ ⅛
Am Financial †	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
Am Furniture .28	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Greetings .70	54½	51⅜	54½	+2¾
Am Int Developmt	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
Am Medicorp	25	22½	25	+3⅝
Am Music Stores	6	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Am Nuclear	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
AmRubber&Plas .90	15¾	15	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Television Com	26¼	23¾	26¼	+2⅝
AmWeld&Mfg .80	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Amoskeag 2a	55	55	55	
Anadite	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Analog Devices	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
Andersen Lab	10¼	7	10¼	+3
AnheuserBusch 1	85	83⅜	85	+1¾
Anixter Bros	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Anken Indust	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Applebaums Fd .28	28¾	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Applied Magnetics	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1⅜
AppliedPow pf1.12	21½	21	21	— ½
Arcs Industries	7	5¾	7	+ ⅞
Arden Meyfair	12½	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
Aristo Foods	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
ArkansasMe Pow .56	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
ArkWesternGas .68	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
Armstrong AJ	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
ArrowHartHam 1.80b	34½	34¾	34¾	— ¼
Arvida Co	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+1⅛
Ascot Textile	8⅝	8	8	
AssoCocaColaBot 1	67½	62½	65¼	+3
AssocTrkLinA .40	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞	—1½
Atlanta Gas Lt †	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Automation Sciences	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Ayres&Co †	31	29½	30½	+1½
Baird Atomics	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
BakerMichl .28g	20¾	19	19	—1⅛
BallPaint&Ch .20	7¾	7½	7½	
Bandag	46¾	46	46⅜	— ⅜
BangorHydEl 1.20	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅛
BankBldgEquipmt †	22⅝	22½	22¾	— ⅛
BankAmRity .35g	28½	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
Bankers Unit Mtge	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Barber Greene	11½	11	11	— ⅛
Barden Corp .60	15⅜	12½	15⅜	+2⅜
Barnes Hind Phar	46¼	39¾	39¾	—6½
Barnett Mtge .40g	21½	20	20½	+ ½
Bassett Furn .80a	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅜
Baumritter 1.10	65½	59¾	59¾	—5¾
Bayless Mkts .60b	23	21½	21⅞	—1¼
Bazar Inc .60	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Beecham Inc .80	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
Beefland Intl	7	6½	6¾	—⅛
Beeline Fash .20	18½	16¾	18¼	+1⅜
Begley Drug .40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Bekins Co .40	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
BelknapMfg .30g	10½	10¼	10½	
BenefStMtge .45g	19½	19	19½	+⅛
BergstrmPapA .60	15½	14½	14⅝	—1⅛
Berkshire Gas 1.30	18¾	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Berkshire Hath	50½	46½	50½	+4½
Bermz-O-Matic	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	
Betz Labs .32	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+1⅛
Bevis Indust	3⅝	2⅜	3⅜	+1⅜
Bibb Mfg	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Big Drum .60	18¼	16	18¼	+ ¼
Billups WestinPet .50	13¾	11⅜	13½	+2¼
Bio Dynamics	23⅜	0⅛	23⅜	+3⅝
Bird & Son †	47	46½	47	+ ½
Birtcher Corp	3½	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
BlackHills P&L 2.04	36½	35¼	35¾	— ⅝
Blasius Ind	10⅞	10¼	10¾	+⅜
RiverChipStamp .12g	18½	18⅛	18¾	+ ⅜
Bluefld Sup 1a	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
BobEvansFarm .50b	19¾	19½	19½	
Bogue Electric	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Bonanza Internatl	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Boothe Computer s	24¼	22	24¼	+3
BostAllenM .06g	19½	18¾	19	— ⅜
Boston Capital	12¾	12	12⅛	— ⅜
Braden Ind .05g	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Brenco .60	33½	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
Brennahan Computer	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
Briltund Mln Ltd	11½	10¼	11½	+1½
Brinks Inc .12g	51⅜	49¼	51¾	+1⅞
Bristol Brass	9¾	9½	9½	
Brooks Scanton .30	24½	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
Brown Enterprises	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Browning Arms .50	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
Brush Beryllium	20⅝	18⅝	20⅜	+2
BrynMawrGrp .50	17½	16½	16½	— ¾
Buckbee Mears .20	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
Buckeye Intl .07g	12¾	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
Bunnington Corp	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Burnup & Sims	34½	30¼	34	+6¾
Butler Mfg .70	25	23	24¾	+2
Butler Natl Corp	7⅝	5½	7⅝	+2⅛
CIC Leasing	11½	10⅝	10⅞	
CTC Computer	3½	2¾	2¾	— ⅝
Cagles Inc	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	
Calbiochem	13¼	12¼	13½	+1½
Calif Pac Util 1.72	19¾	19	19	— ⅝
CalifWatSvc 1.70	27¼	27½	27½	— ¼
Calvert Explor	8	16⅝	6½	+ ⅛
Cambridge Nuclear	6¼	6	6	— ¼
CameronBrown .60g	30	28	30	+2½
Camin Labs	2	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
CampbellTaggart 1	33¾	33	33⅝	— ⅛
CampusCasuals †	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 3.60a	95	80½	95	+16
Cannon MillsB 3.60a	95	76½	95	+20½
Canrad Prec Ind	4½	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
CapitalFilm Lbs	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
CapitalMtginv .58g	27⅜	26⅞	27	+⅛
Capital West .05g	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Capitol Foods	7	6⅜	7	+ ⅛
Capitol Intl Airways	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
CapTech Inc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Care Corp	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Carhart Photo	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Carolina Caribbean	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
Carolina Freight .68	21⅜	19	21	+1⅝
Carrie Blanche	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Carter Group s	25	24	25	+1
Cascade Co .05g	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cascade Nat Gas .72	17¾	15¾	17½	+ ¼
Castlewood Intl	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Centex Corp	26	23¼	26	+2⅞
Cent VtPub Svc 1.28	19	18½	19	+ ½
Century Convalescent	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Century Laboratories	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Champion Prod .20g	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Chance AB †	28	27	27	—1⅝
Chance Medical Ind	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
Channel Companies	20¼	19½	19¾	— ⅜
Charles RivBreeding	27⅝	26¾	26¾	—1
CharterCo .05g	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Charter Oil Ltd	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Chemical Leamn .30	51	42	48¾	—1⅝
Chesapeake Ind	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
Chesapeake Instr	8¼	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅜
ChesapeakeUt .38b	16	16	16	
ChiBridg&Ir 1.40a	90½	87	90¼	+3¼
Chilton Co .04g	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
ChristianaSec 5.25e	26	122	124	—2
Christiana Sec pf 7	104	104	104	
CinemaFiveLtd .3e	11¾	10	11¼	+ ⅝
CitizensSouCap .10g	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Citizens Utlg .38g	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
CitizensUtil A 5	27¾	27½	27¾	— ⅛
CitizensUtilB 1.32	27½	27	27	— ⅛
Clark JL Mfg 1	33¾	32	33	+2¾
Clausing Corp	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Cleary Petroleum	8¼	7½	7½	—¼
Clevepak Corp	23¼	21¾	23¼	+ ⅝
Clinton Oil	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Clow Corp .60	19½	19¼	19¼	
Cochrnen Ind	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
CocaColaBtlLA .90	44	42½	43⅝	—2⅛
Cogar Corp	50	44	44	—7
Cognitronics	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅜
ColdwellBanker .20e	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
Coleman Sys	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Collins Foods Intl	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
Colonial Commercl s	25¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
Colonial Stores 1.40a	38½	37⅛	38¾	+1¼
Columbus Mills	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅜
ColwellMT .62g	26¾	24¾	26¾	+2
Commerce Capital †	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Commerce House .40	59	58	58	—1
Commercial Shear	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Comwith Gas .40g	12	11½	12	
CommonwithNG 1.50	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
ComwithTelPa 1.10	26¾	26¾	26¾	
ComwithTelVa .15g	43	43	43	
CommunHealth Facil	14½	12⅞	13¾	+1⅜
Commun Psychiatric	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
Compugraphic Corp	18¼	17½	18	— ¼
Computer Commun	18½	15	15¾	—2¼
Computer Consoles	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1¼
Computer Diode A	7¾	5¾	7¾	+2⅛
Computer Image	21½	19	19	—2½
Computer Installatns	45½	7½	45⅝	
Computer Learn Sys	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Computer Microtech	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
Computer Technology	10¼	9½	9⅝	
Comput Terminal Cp	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Computer Usage	10½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Comress Inc	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
ConAgra .30b	16	15¼	15¾	+⅛
ConnNatGas 2.40	42	42	42	— ½
Consol Papers 1	22	21½	21¾	— ¼
Cons Rock Prod 1.20	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Consyne Corp	12¼	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Context Ind	5¾	5¼	5¼	—1
Conti Capital	15¼	14¾	15	—3⅛
Conti Care grant	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Conti Investment	12½	12¼	12½	— ⅛
Contran Corp	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Convalariums Amer	3	3	3	
Convenient Ind Amer	9¼	6	6⅝	
Conved Corp	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Cook Chemical .35	11½	10¾	11½	— ⅛
Cooper Lab	23½	23¼	23½	
Core Laboratories	12⅜	12	12⅜	— ⅛
orence Corp 2a	34¾	33¾	34¼	—2⅛
Cormellus Co	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Corporation S	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cosmetically Yours	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Cousins Prop .18	42	41¼	42	
Crecdk Terry .44b	23	22½	22½	—1½
Crawford Co 10a	15	15	15	
Cross Co SI	35	31¼	31¼	—2¾
Crown Crafts	8¾	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cruncher Resources	8¼	7¾	8	— ⅛
CullumCompanies .24	9¾	6⅝	9½	+2⅛
Curtis Noll .40	15¾	15½	15¾	
Cypress Comm s	10	8⅞	10	—1
DEI Industries	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Damson Oil	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
Danalab Inc	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Danac RealEst z	17½	17	17	— ⅛
Danly Mach .12a	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Dart Drug .20	34½	32	34¼	—2⅛
Dasa Corp	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	— ⅝
Data Automation	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Data Design Lab	6¼	5¾	6	—⅞
Data General	35½	32¾	35⅛	+3⅛
Data 100 Corp	9¾	9	9	— ⅜
Data Packaging	8¼	7⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Data Technology	7¾	6½	6⅝	— ¾
Datatron Processing	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Datronic Rental	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Davis Food Svc	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Dayton Mall Iron 1a	17½	16¾	17½	— ⅛
DeLuxeChkPr 1.20	75½	75¼	75½	
Dean Foods 1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Decorator Indust .16	10⅛	9¾	10⅞	+⅛
DeKalbAGRsrch .20	5¼	4⅝	5¼	— ⅛
Delhi Int Oil	4½	4¼	4¼	
Delta P Inc	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
DenverREIEst .60a	9⅜	9½	9⅜	— ⅛
Designatronic	2¼	1⅞	2¼	— ⅛
DetrexChemInd .20	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Detroit Gen Tun 1.30	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
Detroit Ind Bdg 1.40a	23	23	23	
DeweyElectronics s	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Diagnostic Data	27½	19	19	—2⅝
Diamond Crv Sit .60	18	17⅜	18	— ⅛
Diamond Lab .13g	17⅜	15½	17⅜	—2¼
Diam Sham pf E 1.15	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Dickey WS Mfg .72	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Dickson Electronics	3½	3½	3½	
Diebold Comp Lsg	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅜
DiebldVentron Lab	13	9¾	9¾	— ⅝
Digital Application	1½	1½	1½	
Digitronics Cp	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Diners Club	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Disc Inc	4¾	3⅞	4¾	— ⅜
DiversCmpMgt	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅛
Dixon Cruc .20g	21	20½	21	
Docutel Corp	10¾	9¾	10¼	— ⅜
Domain Indust	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Donaldson Inc .60	22½	21¾	22½	— ⅛
Donaldsn Lufkin&Jenrt	18¼	16¾	18¼	— ⅛
Donovan Cos .40g	22	21	22	+1
Dougherty Bro .10a	15	11½	12	+ ⅜
Dow Jones 1	47¾	47¼	47¾	
Downe Communicatn	10	7¾	10	— ⅛
Downtowner Corp .14	12	11	11½	—1¼
DoyleDaneBernbh .56	24¾	24½	24½	—1½
Ducommon 1	14½	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅝
Duncan Elec 1.20a	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Dunkin Donuts	19¼	18	19	— ⅛
Duplex Products	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Duprion Co .72	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Dynamic Instr	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
DynascleneCp A	10¾	10¼	10¼	
EDP Resources	13½	10⅝	13½	+2½
ESD Co .40	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
EZ Painter .06g	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
Early Calif IVND	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Eastern Shopping Ct	14¼	13¾	14	
Eberline Instrument	5¾	4¾	5⅜	— ⅛
Eckerd Drugs .40	36	33¼	36	— ⅛
Eclrin Peter .40	29½	26½	29½	— ⅛
Economics Lab .24	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
Educasting Systems	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Educational Devel

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbottL 7¾s96	20	103¼	103¼	103¼	
Abex Cp 8¼s77	283	105½	104½	105½	+ ½
AcmeMf 9⅞s90	25	112	110½	110½	—1½
AddrMit 9¼s95	10	114	113½	114	+4½
Air Red 3¾s87	79	83	82¼	82¼	—1¼
Akzon cv5¼s94	5	122	122	122	+2
AlaPow 3½s72					
	34	98	25-32	98	11-16 98¾ —1-32
AlleghL cv4s81	46	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ⅜
Alleg W 4s78	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	
AlliedC 6.60s93	5	93½	93½	93½	
AlliedC 5.20s91	51	79½	79½	79½	— ⅞
AlliedCh 3½s78r	10	83¾	83¾	83¾	
AlliedCh 3½s78	75	84⅞	82¼	84⅞	+1¼
Allied Pd 7s84	17	77	76	77	+1
AllSt cv4½s81	24	125	120	123	+4⅜
AlldSt cv4½s92	46	89	87½	89	+1
AlldSup 5¼s87		68	69	67	68	+
Alcoa 9s95		78	109½	108½	109½	+ ½
Alcoa 6s92		16	87¼	86	86	— ¼
Alcoa cv5¼s91	290	98	97	97½	+ ¾
Alcoa 3⅞s83		3	69½	69¼V	96&½	—1½
AlumCa 9⅛s95		74	112	108⅝	109	—3
Amerca cv5s92		66	78¾	77½	78¾	+ ¾
AmeHes 4¼s87		3	270	268	270	+3
AAir Flit 6s90		88	132¼	129	130	—3½
AAirFlit 4¾s87		2	161	161	161	+4¾
AmAirlin 11s88		238	109⅝	109	109⅝	+ ⅛
AmAirl 10⅝s88		93	109	108	108	
AAirl cv5½s91		143	104⅜	103	104	
AAirl cv4¾s92		186	79½	77¾	78	+ ¼
Am Airl cv4s90		61	101½	100	100	
ABrand 8¾s75		227	110	108⅞	110	+1
ABrand 5¾s92		75	88½	88¼	88½	+2
ABrand 4¾s90		10	73	71	73	+2½
Am Bdcst 5s93		463	100	97½	99½	+1½
Am Can 6s97		30	87½	87	87	+ ¾
Am Can 3¾s88		27	67	66	67	+1
ADist cv4¾s86		36	70½	69	69	—3
AmExpt 5¼s93		536	54⅜	51	53⅞	+2¾
AmFP 5s2030		64	57	56	56½	— ⅜
AmFP 4.80s87		46	63	61½	63	+1
A Hoist 5¼s93		204	74½	73⅛	73¾	—1⅛
A Hoist 4¾s92		40	87	84¾	85	—2
Am Inv 9¼s76		192	105	102½	104	— ¾
Am Inv 8¼s89		8	97½	96½	97½	— ⅜
AMICIk 8¼s96	10	103	103	103		

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AMICIk 7½s78	103	102⅝	102¼	102⅝	
A Smelt 4¾s88	16	73	70	70	—3
AmSug 5.20s92	53	77	73¾	73¾	—1⅝
AmSug 5.35s93r	16	75⅜	75⅛	75⅛	
AmTT 8¾sxw					
	2147	111½	111	111	
AT&T 8.70s2002	626	111	110	110¾	— ⅛
AT&T 7.75s77	128	109⅝	108½	109⅝	+ ¾
AmT&T 7s2001					
	2057	98¼	97⅜	97⅝	— ⅜
AmT&T 4¼s85	601	78	76¼	76¾	—1
AmTT 4¼s85r	17	77	76½	76¾	
AmT&T 3⅞s90	121	68	67⅛	67¼	+ ⅛
AmT&T 3⅞s90reg	8	66⅝	65	65	
AmT&T 3⅜s73	533	96¾	95⅝	96	
AmT&T 3¼s84	80	68⅜	67¼	67¼	— ¼
AmT&T 2¾s87	48	61	60	60	— ½
AmT&T 2¾s75	388	88⅛	88	88⅛	— ⅜
AmT&T 2¾s80	134	73¼	72	73¼	+1
AmT&T 2¾s82	124	68¾	68	68	—1
AmT&T 2¾s86	178	60⅝	59¼	60	— ⅜
AMF In 4¼s81	212	83½	81¾	82¾	+1½
Amfac 5¼s94	4	99	99	99	—1
Ampex 5¼s94	349	81½	79½	81½	+2
anheusr 6s92	13	87	86½	86½	— ½
Anheus 5.45s91	10	78	78	78	
AnnArb 4s95	1	34½	32	34½	+1½
ApcoOil 5¼s81	5	82	82	82	
ApcoOil cv5s88	297	104½	98⅛	100	—4
APL Cp 5¾s88	90	102½	98⅜	100	+3½
Appal Pw 9s75	56	108½	107	108½	—1¼
AppalP 8¾s76	16	108½	108	108½	+ ½
Ariz PS 8.50s75	155	108¼	105½	105½	—1
ArlansDSf 6s94	169	75⅜	73	75	+2
Armco 8.70s95	11	105	105	105	
Armco 8.25s75	38	107	106	106	
Armour 5s84	16	74¼	74	74	— ½
Armr cv4¾s83	9	129	129	129	+1
ArmR cv4¼s87	11	89	87⅜	89	+1
AshO 8.80s2000	102	107½	107¼	107¼	— ⅜
AshiOil 6.15s92	35	87	85½	87	— ½
AshiO cv4¼s93	197	76	73⅞	75½	— ⅜
AssoDG 7¾s96	43	96½	96½	96½	+1
AssoCp 9¼s90	182	103	101¾	102½	— ⅝
AssoCp 8¼s77	103	104	103¾	103½	
AssoInv 7¾s88	25	90	88	90	+1
AssoInv 5¼s77	14	83⅜	82½	82¾	— ⅜
AssoInv 5¼s79	33	80½	80	80⅛	— ⅛
AssoInv 4¾s85	27	68	66	66	— ¼
AssoInv 4¼s86	5	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	
AssoInv 4¼s84	5	66	66	66	
Atchison 4s95	44	61	59½	60	— ⅛
Atchison 4s95st	17	58½	55½	55½	—2½
AtlCsHL 4s80	3	70⅛	80½	70⅛	+1⅛
AtRch 8¾s2000	72	109⅜	108⅛	109½	— ⅛
All Rich 7.70s	81	103¾	102½	103	— ½
All Rich 7s76	267	104½	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
Att Rich 5¼s93	15	84	84	84	
ATD Inc 4¾s87	91	54¼	54	54½	
Aurora 4¼s80	16	68	67½	67¼	— ¾
AutoC cv4¼s81	14	106⅛	105⅞	106¼	+ ¾
AvcoDlfa 11s90	162	107½	105	106	— ½
AvcoDla 9¼s89	89	102¼	101¼	101⅜	— ⅜
Avco Cp 7¼s93	138	77¼	75	76¾	+ ¾
Avco Cp 5¼s93	138	64	62½	63½	+ ¾
Avco cv 5s79	1	130	130	130	—6
Balt GE 8¾s75	63	110⅛	109¾	110	
Balt GE 8½s74	7	108	108	108	
BaltGE 4s93	6	70	67	70	+3⅜
BaltGE 3s89	5	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
B&O 11s77	80	113⅜	113	113	—1
B&O cv4½s2010	58	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
BO cv4½s70A	29	50	48¼	48½	+ ⅜
B&O 4¼s95	47	52½	49¼	52¼	+2¾
B&O 4s80	21	64⅛	64	64	
BangP 8¼s94	15	84	84	84	
BangP 5¼s92	7	60	60	60	
BankLuxe 6s5	86	28	115¾	115¾	115¾	
Belgium rn5½s72	2	96	96	96	
BkofNY 6¼s94	95	136½	128	136½	+7½
BarLab 4¾s90	827	101	98½	99½	—1½
BarLab cv4s87	17	180¼	180	180¼	+1¼
Beaunit 4¼s90	138	76½	75	75¾	— ¾
BectonD 5s89	81	101	99	100	—1
BectonD 4½s88	54	108	106	107	
BeechA 4¾s93	62	64½	63½	63½	— ¼
BelcoP 4¾s88	70	70⅛	68½	68½	—1
Belden cv8s90	123	114	113	113½	— ½
BellTelPa 8¼s	82	109½	108½	109½	+1
Bendix 6¼s92	35	90	86¼	90	+4¼
Benef 9¼s75-78	104	109	106½	109	+ ¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
BenefCp 8¼s76	40	107¼	106½	106¾	— ⅛
BeniCp 5.60s71					
	33	99	9-16	99	9-16 99 9-16
Benef Fin 4¾s81	3	78¼	78½	78½	+1½
Berkey 8¾s86	63	78½	76⅝	78	+1½
Beth Stl 9s2000	73	109½	108⅛	109	
Beth Stl 8¼s90	10	96	96	96	
BethStl 5.40s92	35	79½	78½	79½	
Beth St 4½s90	162	70½	68½	68½	— ½
Beth Stl 3¼s80	8	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅜
Black D cv4s92	1	215	215	215	—2
BobbieB 5¼s81	35	77	75	75	—2⅝
BoiseCas 10s75	336	108	106	107	+ ½
Borden 4¾s91	7	69	69	69	+ ½
v|Bos&Me 6s70	106	30	29	30	+ ⅞
v|BosM 4½s70f	56	17	15	15	—5
Bran 5¾s86xw	104	59	57⅛	58	—1
BrkUnG 9¼s95	88	111	109	111	+ ¾
BrkUnG 4¾s90	10	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅜
Bruns cv4½s81	173	81	79½	79½	— ½
Budd cv5¾s94	13	80	79⅝	79⅞	—2⅛
BudgtF 6s2010	14	59½	59	59	—1½
Budgetind 6s88	69	61⅜	61	61⅜	+ ⅜
Bulova cv6s90	99	89½	88	89½	+1½
Burl Ind 9s95	14	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
BurlInd cv3½s91	135	117⅜	116⅞	117½	+1½
Burroughs 9s75	227	110	109	109	— ½
Burrghs 4¾s94	217	105½	104	104½	—1
BW Aic 9¼s75	192	107¼	106¾	107	
CamPac 4½serp	27	54	53	53	+ ½
CPac fn4sperp	17	53½	53	53	
CaroTT 5¼s88	17	112	111	111	—1½
Carrier 5¼s87	71	104	102	102	—1½
Case 5½s90	1	65	65	65	
CastlCk 5¾s94	64	87⅞	87½	87¾	+ ⅜
CaterT 5.30s92	2	83½	83½	83½	
CaterTr 5¼s86	33	84	83	83	+2⅞
CecoCp 4.75s88	130	81¼	78½	78	+1½
Celanese cv4s90	201	87	86	87	
Celanes 3½s76	31	93¼	82½	82½	+ ½
CeGa 4½s82bf	8	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	
CenGa 4s95	4	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
v|CRRNJ 3¼s	75	25⅜	23½	23½	—2¼
CentTel 9¼s95	121	108	105½	107	+ ½
Cessna cv3¾s	160	86½	83	86½	+3⅜
Chadbrn 4½s89	143	76½	75	76½	+ ⅜
Champ 4¼s84	18	134	131	131	—2
Champs 5¾s92	30	87	86⅞	87	—2⅜
ChaseB 4¾s93	292	113½	107¾	113	+3½
ChaseT 6¾s90	55	182	176½	181	+5
Chelsea 5¼s93	28	68	67	68	+1
Chemetrn 9s94	43	104	102½	104	
ChemNY 5¼s96	549	103¼	102	103	
Ches&O 4½s92	18	63	62¾	63	+ ½
Ches&O 3⅝s93	67	93¾	92¼	93½	+1¼
C&O 3½s 96D	10	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	
C&O 3½s 96E	10	56½	56½	56½	
ChiGW 4¼s88f	6	37½	37	37	+1⅜
Chil&L 4s83f	5	61	61	61	
CMSP 5s2055f	311	22	20½	1⅞	+ ⅜
CMSP 4½s94f	157	35	32¾	35	+2
CMSP 4s 94	1	42½	42½	42½	
Chi RIP 5½s83	26	64⅞	63	63	—1
ChiRIP 4½s95f	15	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Chi RIP 2¾s80	7	57¼	57¼	57½	— ¾
Chi TH ref94	2	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ½
ChockF 4½s81	1	71	71	71	—w
ChrisCraft 6s89	289	61¾	60	61	
Chrysler 8¼s95	315	102⅜	100	102⅜	+2⅜
Chrysler 8¼s75	717	102	100½	101½	+ ½
ChryFin 7¾s74	760	96½	94¾	95¾	—1
CIC Ind 11s75	47	107⅝	106¼	107	— ⅛
CinG&E 2¾s78	49	78	75	78	+6
CinG&E 2¾s75	30	88	87½	87½	— ½
CinUnT 2¾s74	8	86½	86½	86½	
CIT Fint 6¼s77	155	101¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
CIT Fin 4½s91	303	69⅞	69¾c	69⅞	+ ⅛
CitSv 7.65s2001	62	102⅜	102	102	—1⅞
Cities Svc 7s78	68	104	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅛
CitSv 6¾s99xw	15	91	90½	90½	+ ⅜
CitiesSv 6⅛s97	51	86½	86	86¼	+ ⅛
Cities Sv 3s77	51	92¼	81¾	82	+ ⅜
City Inv 7¼s90	623	142½	136½	142½	+3½
ClarkCr 8.80s76	10	106	106	106	— ⅜
CCCSL 4½s77	125	22⅞	21½	22⅞	+ ⅛
CCCSL 4s93	100	25	22	22	—3
CleveElIll 9s75	83	112	110¾	111	— ⅛
CleveEl 8¼s2005	60	111	109¼	109¼	— ¾
CleveElIll 8¼s91	26	107¼	107	107	— ⅛
CleveElIll 7¼s90	17	103½	102	103½	+1½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Cluett cv4¼s84	6	107	107	107	+6¼
CNAFin 8¼s95	234	103	102½	102½	+ ½
CollinsR 4¾s87	490	55¼	53	53½	—1
Col Gas 9¼s95	110	109¾	109	109½	+ ½
Col Gas 9s94	64	109⅝	108½	109⅛	+ ⅛
Col Gas 8¾s95	45	109	107¾	109	+1
Col Gas 5⅛s85	32	83¾	77¾	77¾	—5¾
Col Gas 5s82	23	84⅜	84¾	84⅜	
Col Gas 4¾s82	10	76½	76¼	76¼	— ¼
Col Gas 4¼s81	3	81½	81½	81½	
Col Gas 4¼s83	10	75	74	74	— ½
Col Gas 3¾s81	2	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅜
Col Gas 3¾s80	5	73½	73¼	73¼	
Col Gas 3½s79	6	71⅞	75⅞	75⅞	—1⅛
Col Gas 3½s77	1	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	+1⅜
ColGas 3s75A	15	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
Col Pict 5¾s94	366	69	67	68	—1
Col Pict 4¾s87	28	80	78	78	—2
Col SOE 9s75	55	110	109	109	—1
Col SOE 8s76	15	105½	103½	105½	—1⅜
ComCre 6¾s77	300	100¾	100¼	100½	— ¼
ComiSol 4½s91	98	63	61	62	+2
Com Ed 8¾s75	190	112	109	111	+1½
Comw Ed 8s75	176	107⅛	106	106½	+ ½
Com Ed 7¼s76	61	108	106⅝	107	—1¼
Comw Ed 3s77	94	85	83	83½	
Com Oil 4¼s92	73	75¼	73½	74	
ComptrSci 6s94	766	64	60⅜	64	+1½
ConMfg 6¼s90	19	139	130	139	+10
Con Edis 3s87	100	74	72	74	+ ⅛
Con Edis 5s90	37	72¾	72	74	—2¾
ConEd 4¼s91	18	68	68	68	— ⅛
ConEdis 4¼s93	21	64½	64	64½	—2⅝
ConEd 4¼s91	138	66¾	65½	66	—2⅛
ConEd 4¼s92V	31	64⅜	62	64⅜	+ ⅜
ConE 4¼s92W	70	64	62	62	— ⅜
ConEdis 4¼s86	73	67	66⅞	67	
ConEdis 4s88	18	64	63	64	+1
ConEdis 3¼s86	20	61	61	61	
ConEdis 3½s83	7	68	65½	65½	—2½
ConEdis 3¼s85	66	60½	58¼	60	—1
ConEdis 3¼s81	9	70	69¾	70	+ ¼
ConEdis 3s72	48	98	97	97	
ConEdis 3s79	35	74	72½	74	+2¼
ConEdis 2¾s72	50	97¼	97¼	97¼	
ConEdis 2¾s82	126	63	61½	62½	+ ½
ConEdis 2½s77	21	78¼	77	78¼	+1¼
CGEBal 2¾s76	1	83¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
Con NatG 9s95	114	112¼	108	112	+2½
Con NG 8¼s94	21	104½	103	103½	+ ½
Con NG 7¾s95	20	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅜
Con NG 7¼s94	11	102½	102	102	—1½
Con NG 6¼s92	2	88	88	88	
Con NatG 5s85	15	83	81½	83	
Con NG 4¾s86	30	76¼	76	76¼	+1
Con NG 4¾s90	5	75	75	75	
Con NG 4¼s87	15	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ⅜
Con NG 4¼s83	10	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Con NG 4¼s86	42	74	73	74	+1
Con NG 4¼s88	3	72	72	72	—2
Con NG 3¼s76	5	86½	86½	86½	+1½
ConsPw 8¼s76	45	111	110½	110½	
ConsPw 7¾s99	118	103¼	101	103¼	—1¾
ConsPw 6¾s98	40	98	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
ConsPw 6¾s98	8	95	93½	95	+1½
ConsPw 5¾s96	125	87½	86¾	86½	— ⅛
ConsPw 4¾s89	2	72½	72½	72½	+2
ConsPw 4¼s90	15	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
ConsPw 2¾s75	64	89	86¾	86¾	—2¼
ConsInAlrt 3½s92	145	58½	56	56¼	—1¾
ContCan 8¼s90	59	106¼	105¾	106¼	— ⅜
ContCan 5¼s85	5	82½	82½	82½	+3
ContCan 3¾s76	10	88	88	88	+5⅞
ContMtg 6¼s90	369	112	107	108½	+1⅜
Cont Oil 4½s91	20	72	72	72	+ ⅜
Cont Oil 3s84	10	70½	70¼	70½	+ ⅛
Cont Tel 9¼s75	161	109	108	108	— ⅜
ConiDet 5½s87	13	71½	71	71	+ ¾
CopwSt cv5s79	10	80	80	80	—1
Corn Pd 5¾s92	45	85	84	84	—3¾
Corn Pd 4¾s83	52	79¾	77½	77½	—3¾
Crane Co 7s93	29	83½	81	81	—2
Crane Co 7s94	173	83	78½	80	
Crane 6½s92	4	81	81	81	+1
Crane cv5s93	149	81	78½	79½	+ ½
CredFin 9¾s75	48	107	106	106¼	— ¼
Cresc cv5½s80	9	62	61	61	—1
Crow Coll 4s92	115	72	66	67½	—4
Crn Ck 4¾s88	20	70	70	70	— ¼
CrnZel 8½s2000	92	111	109½	109½	— ½
Crucible 6¾s92	9	77½	87	77½	+1
Cummin 8¼s95	71	107	107	107	
DaneCorp 6s91	1	87½	87½	87½	+2
DataPro 5½s87	769	65½	60	64½	+2¼
Dayco Cp 6s94	54	85	84½	85	
Dayco 5¼s94	5	76½	73⅞	74	—2¾
DayHud 9¾s95	5	110⅞	110	110	— ⅜
Day PL 2¾s75	34	84¾	84¼	84¾	
Deere 4½s83	24	76	74½	74⅝	— ⅜
DeereCr 8¼s75	42	108	104	107½	+ ½
DelLW 5s85	6	43	42	43	
DelLW 4½s88	4	38	38	38	—2
DLW 4s-4½2042	37	35	32	35	+2
DelP&L 4¾s94	5	68¼	68¼	68¼	
DelP&L 6¾s97	7	87	87	87	
DelMont 5¼s94	125	94½	93	93½	—2¾
Dennyst fn5½s89	2	64	64	64	
DRG 4½s 2018	11	60⅞	58¾	60⅛	+5⅛
DRGW 3s-4s93	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅜
Dt Ed 9.15s2000	84	112	111	111	—1
Det Edis 9s99	72	110½	109	110½	+ ½
DtEd 8.15s2000	12	106	105	105	+ ½
Det Ed 7s76	120	104⅜	104	104⅜	+1⅜
Det Ed 6.40s98	16	90½	87	87	—2
Det Ed 3¾s76	23	85½	85½	85½	
Det Ed 3¼s80	23	76	75	75	+1½
Det Ed 2¾s84	26	64	64	64	
Dist Fin 8¼s89	5	97	97	97	+1¾
DiaGard 4s83	1	67	67	67	
DiGiorg 5¼s93	360	97½	93⅞	97¼	+3¼
Dillingm 5½s94	32	80	79¾	79¾	+1¾
Divcr In 5¾s93	91	73	71	73	
Doug Airc 5s78	10	79½	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
Dow 8.90s2000	5	109½	109½	109½	— ⅞
Dow 8.85s2000	186	110	107¾	110	— ¼
DowCh 7.75s99	102	103	102	102⅝	— ⅜
DowCh 6.70s98	61	95	93½	95	+1½
DowCh 4.35s88	71	76	75¼	75¼	—
Dresser 9¼s95	25	108⅝	108½	108½	— ½
Duplan 5½s94	868	97	94⅞	95	
DuqLt 8¾s2000	50	110	109	110	
Duq Lt 8¼s76	10	109	108½	109	+1½
Duq Lt 5s2010	2	70	70	70	—2
Duq Lt 2¾s77	30	80	80	80	— ¼
EastAirL 8s95					
	1551	140	130	131⅞	—7⅛
EastAirL 5s92	190	64	60½	61⅝	—2⅛
EastAir 4¾s93	73	80	77	77	—3
EKod fn4½s88	8	95	95	95	
Eckerd 4½s88	85	120	122½	120	+6
EG&G 3½s87	135	68⅞	64	66⅛	+6⅛
ElPaso 8½s95	219	122	120	122	+2
ElPasoNG 6s93	80	99¾	98	98½	+ ½
EquitGs 5¾s85	33	110¼	109½	110¼	+1½
EquitLf 6¾s90	107	131½	123½	131½	+7½
EquityF 9½s90	536	97⅛	96	96½	— ½
Erie 5s 2020f	12	10⅝	10	10⅝	+1⅛
Erie cv4½s15f	180	22⅞	22	22½	+ ½
Erie 3½s90F	26	30	28½	30	+1⅞
Esseyln 9¼s75	279	107	105	105	—1½
Esterline 6¼s95	98	73¾	70⅞	71	—e
EvansP 5¼s94	83	111	110	110	—1
FairHill 4½s92	586	58½	54½	55¼	— ¼
FamFin 9½s89	44	104	103	103½	—2⅜
FamFin 4¼s90	5	61	61	61	
FarahMfg 5s94	68	120	118	120	+1
FAS Int 5s89	150	49¾	47¾	47⅞	—1⅝
FedPac 5½s87	42	76¼	76	76	— ¼
FedPap8 5s81	25	74	74	74	+1¾
FedDStr 8¼s95	5	108	108	108	+ ½
Fibrebd 4¼s93	382	104	101½	103½	— ½
Firestne 3¼s77	3	80½	80½	80½	
FstMtg 9s75-78	63	106¼	104½	104½	—1
FstMtge 6¼s85	33	132	130	130	+3⅛
FishrFd 6¼s94	18	68	87	88	+3½
Flintk cv4½s80	14	82	82	82	
FlaPLt 8¼s75	63	108½	106¼	106½	—2⅝
FlyTigr 6.80s82	2	88½	88½	88½	— ⅛
FMC cv4¼s91	157	86	85¾	85¾	+1½
FoodFair 8¾s96	29	101	100	100	—1
Food Fair 4s79	33	75⅞	74⅜	74½	
Ford Mt 8¼s74	214	107½	106	106½	— ⅜
Ford Mt 8¼s90	15	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
FordCr 8¾sApr	100	107	106½	106½	— ⅜
FordCr 8¾sNov	32	107	105⅝	106	— ⅛
FordCr 8¾s75	136	109½	107	108½	+1
FordCrd 8¾s76	52	107	106½	106½	
ForeDal 5¼s80	18	130	130	130	
ForMcKes 6s94	80	95	94	94	—1½
Fruehauf 6s87	9	78	77	77	
Fruehf 5½s94	286	92	89	90	— ⅛
FruehFin 8.70s	50	105½	104	104½	—

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(Continued from Page 12)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge
ntlP 8¼s2000	9	110¾	109	110¾	+2⅛
st Fin 9¼s90	68	103¾	103	103½	+ ⅛
ld Fin 7¾s89	14	90	89¾	89¾	— ⅛
ld Fin 6¾s87	22	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ⅛
ld Fin 5¼s80	5	81½	81½	81½	
erle 8.70s95	15	107	107	107	
ars R 8¼s95	4	11	111	111	
ars R 8¼s96	84	111½	109½	109½	— ½
ars R 6¾s92	152	94¾	93½	93¾	+ ⅛
ars R 6¾s93	159	84¾	83½	83¾	+ ⅛

Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chge
SearsRAc 5¾82	144	83	81½	83	+1
SearsAc 4¾s72	194	99⅝	99½	99½	— ⅛
SearsAc 4¾s77	85	87⅝	86¾	87½	+ ⅛
Seatrainl 6s94	254	78½	77¼	77½	— ½
ServPL 3.20s82	14	64	63½	64	+1½
ShellO 8¼s2000	85	111	109½	109½	— ½
ShellOil 5.20s92	15	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
Shell Cll 4¾s86	148	86⅞	79½	79½	— ⅞
ShellPL 7½s99	10	99¾	95	99¾	+4¾
SherWm 6¼s95	238	117	114⅝	116	— ¾
Sher W 5.65s92	10	83	81⅞	83	— ⅝
Signal 8.85s94	491	100	99½	99⅝	+ ⅝
Sinclair 4.40s88	27	77	76½	76½	+ ⅛
Sincir cv4¾s86	84	130	121	130	+6¾
Singer 8¼s76	149	108	107	107½	+ ¼
SkellyO 8.15s76	33	107	106	106½	— ½
Skil Cp cv5s92	121	78⅞	78	78¾	+ ¼
SmithAO 10¼s	84	112	110¾	111	— ⅛
Socony 4¼s93	117	73¼	72¾	72¾	—1¼
Socony 2½s76	2	83⅝	83½	83½	
SoInB cv4½s92	100	81	79¼	79½	—2½
SoCnBTel 8¼s	81	106¾	105	106	+ ¼
SoBellTT 9.05s	179	112	110½	111¼	— ¼
SoBell TT 3s79	6	78⅞	75½	75½	—3⅝
SoBellTT 2¾s87	6	58	58	58	—2
SoCalEd 3½s80	145	83⅝	81	81½	—2¼
SoCalGas 8.85s	88	108	107	108	
SoCntGs 9½s95	25	112	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
SoIndGy 2¾s94	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
SoNGas 9¼s76	91	111	109¾	110¾	+ ¾
SouNGs 7.65s72	148	102⅝	102⅛	102½	
SoPac 5¼s82	21	79½	78½	79	+ ½
SoPac 4½s81	77	74½	72½	73½	—1
SPacCr 4¼s77	205	87	85½	87	
SoPSFT. 3¼s75	5	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+1
SouthRy 5s94	33	71	69½	71	
SwBellTel 8¾s	205	110	109	109¾	+
SwBellT 2¾s85	11	61½	61½	61½	
Spartan cv5s86	97	98	93½	93½	—4½
Spiegel 5½s 83	7	75	75	75	
Spiegelinc 5s87	12	68	67⅝	68	+3
Spiegl cv4½s90	227	124	116⅞	123½	+6
Sprague 4¼s92	64	58½	57	58½	+ ½
Std Intl cv5s87	23	120¼	120	120¼	+ ¼
StdOCal 5¾s92	68	88½	87	87	—2
StdOCal 4¾s83	92	82	80	80	— ½
StdOInd 6s91	114	91⅞	90	90	—2
StdOInd 6s98	128	91	89¼	90	
StdOInd 4½s83	59	81¼	81	81	— ¼
StdOInd 3¼s82	6	69	69	69	
StOilNJ 6¼s98	174	97⅞	96½	97½	+ ½
Std OVNJ 4s97	548	93½	89¾	93½	—1⅞
StdONJ 2¾s74	202	92	91	92	
StdONJ 2¾s71					
	40	99	9-22	99	9-32
StOOh 8½s2000	66	109½	107½	109½	+1⅛
StOilOh 7.60s99	22	101¾	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
Std Packg 6s90	25	67½	65¼	66½	—1⅞
StPkg cv5¼s98	66	74	73¼	74	
StdPrud 6½s90	392	83¼	81	81¾	—1½
Stauff cv4¼s91	126	96¾	94¼	95	—1½
Stevens cv4s90	48	73	72	73	+1½
Stokely 4¼s82	29	94⅝	90	94⅞	+6¾
Storer cv4½s86	181	70½	68	70½	+3⅝
SunOil 8½s2000	21	108½	107	107	—1¾
Sun Oil 7¾s76	11	106¾	107¾	108⅜	+1⅛
Sun Oil 4¾s90	10	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	+
Sundstr cv5s93	101	76⅜	76½	76½	
SumshM 6½s89	171	98	96	98	+2
SupOil 3¾s81	4	77½	76	77½	+1
SurveyFd 5s84	53	88	87	87½	+1⅜
Sybron 7½s94	17	94½	92	94	— ½
Sybron 4½s87	73	91½	90	90	—1
Talcott 9¾s76	61	109	109	109	—2
Talcott 5½s 79	2	80	80	80	—2
Talcott 5s79	13	77	76	76	—2⅝
TalcotNat 6s94	113	95	92½	92½	—3
Tandy 6½s78	2	81	81	81	+5
Tandy 5s89	349	125½	123¼	125½	— ½
Tappan 5½s94	120	94	92	92	—1½
Teledyn 7¾s94	10	93¾	93½	93½	+1
Teledyne 7s99	56	83	82	83	
Teledyn 6½s92	15	81	81	81	— ½
Teledyn 3½s92	159	72½	71½	71¾	— ½
Tennec 10¼s78	158	113½	112	113	— ½
Tenneco 9¾s75	395	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅝
Tenneco 7s93	112	91	88½	89	—1
Tenneco 6¼s92	260	108½	106½	106½	— ⅜
Tenneco 6s79	327	87½	86	87⅜	— ⅛
TennVAut 8¼s	74	114	112	114	+2
TennVAut 8s74	83	107	106	107	+1½
TerASL 2¾s85	13	51½	s50¾	51½	+1½
Texaco 5¼s97	47	88	87½	87½	—1¼
Texac fn4¼s88	8	90	90	90	
TexasCo 3¾s83	51	72¼	71½	71½	
TexInst 4.80s90	1	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	— ½
Tex Pac 5¾s85	5	64¾	64¼	64¾	+
Textron 8.60s75	114	107½	105½	105½	
Textron 5¾s92	2	75½	75½	75½	—3
ThomPd 4¼s82	1	70	70	70	
Trane cv4s92	13	100	99⅝	99⅞	— ⅛
TWA 10s85	512	95	93⅜	95	+ ¾
TWA 6½s78f	897	59	56⅛	59	+2⅜
TWA cv5s94	783	59½	57½	59	+1
TWA cv4s92	950	43	41	42½	+ ⅞
Travler 8.70s95	190	109	107¼	108½	— ½
TRWInc 6¼s75	46	107	105¾	105¾	—1½
TRWInc 5½s92	10	78¼	78½	78¼	+ ⅞
TylerCorp 5s93	99	74½	73¼	73¼	— ⅝
UGI Cp 8¼s75	8	105½	105½	105½	—1⅞
UnCarb 5.30s97	64	82¾	80	80½	—1
Union Cp 6s88	3102	141	106	115½	+5⅝
UnElMo 3¼s82	5	65¼	65¼	65¾	
UnElMo 2¾s80	10	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—2⅛
UnOCal 8¼s76	96	108	106½	106⅝	—1⅞
UnOCal 6¼s98	33	93⅜	92¼	92¼	— ¼
UnOCal 4¾s86	30	75⅜	75	75⅛	+1½
UPacCVP s97	219	103	101¼	101⅝	—1⅜
UnPac 8¼s85	4	110⅜	110¾	110⅜	— ½
UnPac 2½s76	13	82	80¼	82	—1¼
UnPac 2½s91	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
UnTank 5s86	5	72½	72½	72½	— ½
Uniroyl 5½s96	532	97½	96	96¼	—1½
UnAirLin 5s97	204	78¾	77	78	+ ¾
Unit AL 4¼s92	275	63½	62½	62¾	+ ½
UAirc cv5¼s91	139	75½	74	75	— ½
UAirc cv4¼s88	5	120	120	120	+2
UAirc cv4½s92	224	65¾	64	65¾	+2¾
UnBrnd 6¼s88	32	76½	75	76	—1
UnBrnd 5½s94	611	69	67¾	68¼	— ⅝
UnGasCp 5s80	1	81	81	8.	
UnGasC 4¾s72	3	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅜
UnGasP 10¼s	56	109	107	109	
UnGasP 6¾s89	25	99⅝	98	98	—1½
UnGasP. 5¾s82	24	81½	80	80	— ⅜
UnGasP 5¼s77	9	86⅜	86½	86½	
UnGasP 5¼s78	22	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅛
UnGasP 5s78	15	81⅜	81	81⅜	+1¼
UnGasP 4¾s72	6	95¾	95⅜	95⅜	
UnGasP 4¾s71	4	98	25-32	98¾	98¾+3-32
UnMrch 9½s95	134	106⅜	105⅞	106	
UnMrch cv6s90	28	85½	85½	85½	—1½
U Nuclr cv5s88	61	73	71½	82	— ⅛
USGyps 4¾s91	13	73½	73¼	73¼	— ½
US Leas 9¼s74	242	103¾	102½	103⅜	— ⅜
US Plywd 8s96	146	101	99	99½	—1½
US Smlt 5¾s93	239	75	72½	74½	+ ½
USSmlt 5¾s93	38	66	64½	64½	— ¼
US Stl 7¾s2001	184	101¾	100½	100⅝	
USSteel 4¾s96	444	67	65½	66⅜	— ⅜
USSteel 4¼s86	111	77¼	76	76¾	
USSteel 3s83	81	77	74⅝	75⅛	
UnitUtil 9¼s75	4	108	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅜
UnitUtil cv5s93	63	100	99	99	
UnvtyCpg 7¼s	535	86	78½	85½	+6
VaElPw 2¾s75r	50	87½	87½	87½	
Vanad 4¼s76	8	86	86	86	— ⅝
Vendo cv4½s80	13	76	76	76	+2½
VerYkP 9¾s98	111	109¾	108	109½	— ⅜
VaElPw 3¼s82	4	66	66	66	
VaElPw 2¾s75	120	89⅝	87½	88⅜	+1⅝
VirgRy Inc6s2008r	16	74	74	74	
VirgRy Inc6s98	83	75½	74	75½	+2½
Virg Ry 3s95	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
WabashRR 4½s91r	2	53	53	53	
Wabash 7¾s77	96	102½	100	101½	—7
Wabash 4½s91	5	53	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
Wabash 4s81	2	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅜
Wag El 6¾s86	27	81½	81	81½	+1⅜
WasGas 8¼s75	64	107½	105	107	+1
WeanUn 5¼s93	99	55	52¼	53½	+1½
Wean 5½s93-68	69	55½	52½	55½	+1½
vjWShr 4s82617	79	17⅜	15⅞	17⅜	+3⅜
vjWShr 4s82617	65	16	14⅜	15⅞	
WmAirL 5¼s93	76	85½	85	85¾	— ¼
WmAutoS 7.65s	5	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
Wn Elec 8¼s95	71	108½	107½	108	— ½
WnUnCp 7¼95	429	136¼	132½	132½	—3½
WnUnTel 6½89	70	86½	84	86	+2
WnUnTel 5s92	6	69	68½	69	+ ½
WestgEl 8¾s95	48	108¾	108	108	
WestgEl 5¼s92	10	83	83	83	—7
Weyrh 8¼s2000	11	108¼	108¼	108¾	— ⅛
Weyrhs 8¼s76	96	108½	106¾	108¼	+1⅜
Weyerh 7.45s94	56	103¾	101⅞	102⅞	—1⅛
Weyerh 5.20s91	19	83½	81½	82½	+1
WheelS 3¼s75	11	76½	76	76	—1⅜
Whirl 5¼s86	15	83	83	83	
WhiteCn 5¼s92	452	94	91	93	+2⅜
WhiteMt 5½s93	28	79½	79½	79½	—1½
WhiteMt 5½s93	237	63¼	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅜
Whitfkr 4½s88					
	1148	51¼	46¾	51⅛	+4⅜
Wickes Cp 6s92	17	77½	77½	77½	— ½
Wickes 5¼s94	46	99¼	97½	97½	— ¾
Will Ros 5¼s89	62	97	96⅛	96½	—1½
Wms Bro 11s87	186	111½	11	111½	+ ½
WisCen 4½s97	4	52	52	52	+2
Wis Cen 4s2004	14	48	48	48	
WisTel 7¼s2007	9	100	99½	100	
WitcoCh 4½s93	13	83	82½	83	
Womel 5½s94	139	105	104	105	
Xerox cv 6s95	373	141½	139	141	+1
YngSh 10½2000	49	110	108	109½	+2
ZapNor 4¾s88	100	82	80½	82	
ZapNo 4¼s88B	79	83½	81¾	83	+1⅜
ZapNo 4¼s88C	184	82	81	81	—1¾
Zayre cv5¼s94	18	115	114⅛	115	
Zurnind 5¼s94	268	96½	93½	95⅛	+ ⅜

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
...elty Ins .12	6	6½
...nBnkrsFla .40b	22½	23
...nBkrsLfFla .20b	13½	16
...n Family Life ?	24¾	25¼
...nFidelityLfs .08r	11¾	11⅞
...nFoundersLife .06d	18½	19½
...n Guaranty	7¾	8¼
...nHeritageLf .24	12⅜	13¼ — ⅜
...nIncomeLf †	12¼	13¼
...ninti Grp 50b	75	75½
...n Intl Grp cvpf 2	113	115
...nt. Inv. Life	6	6¼ + ⅛
...MIC Corp .04	19¾	19¾
...n N Ins Galv .36	9¾	10
...n Pioneer Corp	3½	3⅝
...nReinsurNY 2	23¾	23¾
...nReserve .32	5⅛	5⅝
...n StatesLife .08g	12¾	13⅜
...ssoc Madison	8¼	9⅛
...WA Corp .40	20⅛	20⅝
...nkersNatLife .15g	22¾	23¼ + ⅛
...nkers Secur	11⅞	12 + ⅛
...nerfic Nat Corp	6⅜	6⅝ — ⅛
...meficStdCpA .40	14¾	15¼ + ⅜
...meficStCpB .40	14⅜	15⅛ + ⅜
...ntl Westn St .40	19½	20
...pital Hold .44	37⅛	37¾ + ⅛
...ase Nat Life	12	12 +1
...esapke Ltf A	8	8
...esapeake Ltf B	6¼	7⅛ + ⅛
...lub Corp 1.40	55⅜	56⅛ + ⅜
...ntalStLfIns .25a	13⅜	14 + ⅛
...llege Univ	12⅛	12¾
...ntlaTaxAcc .28	57	57⅛ +1⅛
...ntial Penn	36½	37
...tumbia National	4⅝	4⅞
...mbinIns .40a	45½	45⅝ +
...mnGenInsur .84	39½	39⅝ — ⅛
...msum Nat Lf	5⅝	6
...ntAmLfe 1.08	22	24 —1½
...rtlenIns .40	64½	66
...rownLifeIns .66	28½	29½ + ½
...rum&Forster 1.80	53¼	53⅝
...rum&For pf 2.40	34½	36 — ½
...urham Life .60	18⅝	19¼
RC Corp 1	8⅝	9⅛ + ⅛
...astern Life	9⅛	9⅝ — ⅛
...ducator&Exec .12	26⅜	26⅝ — ⅛
...mpire Gen	4⅞	5⅛
...mployrCas 1.20a	38	40
...mp'syraGroup 2.80	86	86¾ — ¼
...quitable Life .40	17¾	17¾
...xcel Invest	11¼	11¾
...xcelsior NY .44	8¾	9½
...amily Life ?	21½	22
...arm New Wld .12	39	39½ + ⅛
...armer Group 2	80	81 +6¼
...idelCpVa .20	10⅛	10½ + ⅛
...idelUnLife .25g	41¾	42½ — ⅛
...st Ann Finan .20	19¼	20
...st Colony Life	17¾	18¼ + ⅛
...st Executive Cp	10	10¾ + ¼
...stFederalLife .32	22	23½
...stMgtn NoCar	3¾	15 + ⅛
...ounders Fini	3	3¼ + ⅛
...rankLinLife .50	18½	18⅝
...t. Enterprises	3⅞	4¼
...en Restaur 1.40	524	527 +1
...eorge Wash Cp	5⅜	5⅝
...ia Intl Cp	16	16⅜ — ⅛
...lobeCapital .01e	5¼	6¼ + ⅛
...lobeLfS&Acc .08r	25¼	26 + ¼
...ovtEmpSyIns 1.20a	62½	63⅜ + ⅛
...ovtEmpLife .20	40¾	41¼ + ⅛
...reat Cmwlth Lf	8½	9⅛
...st Eastern Mgt	10⅜	11¼ — ⅛
...tSouthnLfe .32	12½	12¾
...st West Life 1.40	45½	46½ + ½
...amilton Inv Cp	4⅝	5¼ — ⅛
...amilton Nat Life	5	5¼
...anover Insur 1	36	36¾ — ¼
...arfordSimBoiler 1.44	37¼	38
...omeBenCorp .56	29⅝	30⅜ — ⅛
...ome Security .40	18⅜	19¼ — ¼
...oraceMannEd .07e	13⅝	14¼
...ndep Amer Life	4½	5
...ndepandLL&A .72	32½	33 + ⅛
...ndianains .64b	19½	20 + ¼
...ntegon Cp .20	12⅛	12½ + ¼
...nterInci .05e	8¼	8½
...ntl Holding	4¾	4¾ —
...nterstate Corp .20	17¾	18¼
...nv Guaranty L	11	13 —1
...JeffersonNatLife .20	12⅞	13⅜
...Kemper Co .60	27¾	28¼ + ¼
...Ky Central Lf .16	8¼	8¾
...LACO Corp	5¼	5⅝
...LibertyNatLife .28	29¾	30 + ⅛
...LifeInsurCo .48	21¼	21⅝
...Life Inv Inc	22¼	22¾ + ¼
...LincolnAm Cp	27⅛	31¼
...Lincoln Cons .20e	10⅞s	11⅜ + ⅛
...Linc Income Lf .40a	12½	12¾ + ½
...LoanSave Ass Lf	14½	14⅝
...LoyalAmLfe 1.20	7¾	8¼
...ManchLfeCas 1	5	5⅜
...ManhetinLife .24d	7½	7¾ — ⅛
...Mass Gen Lf	9⅛	9½ + ⅛
...Mercantile Secur	18⅝	19½ +1
...Mercury Gen .40	36½	39½
...Midwn. Nat Ohio	9¼	10
...MidwUnLfe .20d	8¼	9¼
...Mission Equities .20	19⅛	19½
...MonarchCap .22g	23¼	23⅝ + ⅛
...Monumntal Cp .19g	61⅜	62⅛ + ½
...MutualSerLf .08g	8¾	9 + ⅛
...NLT Corp .12g	33½	34 + ⅛
...NN Corp 1.60	50¾	51½ — ⅛
...Nat Life Fla	3	3¼ — ⅛
...Nat Old Line .20	9⅞	9⅞
...NatReserveLfe .30	17⅜	18⅛
...Nat Westn Lf	8	8⅜ + ⅛
...Nationwd A	11⅞	12⅛ — ⅛
...Nationwide Life .50	25	26
...NorAmLfCas .15a	8⅛	8½ + ⅛
...NorAmLifeIns .25	22⅜	23¼ +1⅛
...Nor Atlan Life	Unavailable	
...North Cent .10	6	6½ — ⅛
...NorthwsNatLf .12g	22½	23
...Occidental Lf .10	5⅞	6⅛
...Ohio Casualty .80	42⅜	42⅞
...Oil Line Life .30	28¼	28½ — ⅛
...Old Rep Ins .88a	38	40
...Old group Ins .48b	28⅝	28⅞
...Pac Std Life	4¾	5
...Pasquany Bay	19	20½
...Peerless Ins .30	13½	13⅝
...PeninsularLf .12g	15½	16½
...Penn Life	38½	38⅝
...Penn Life Units		
...Penn Life wt	25	25½
...Phila Life .80b	15⅝	16
...Piedmont Man	17⅜	18½
...Preferred Risk	19½	20½
...Pres Life	7	7½
...ProtectiveLife .40	12⅝	13½
...ProvidentLfND .22b	14⅜	14⅝
...Provid Lf&Acc .80	70½	72 —†
...Pyramid Life .20g	15⅝	16½ + ⅛
...Rep Nat Life .20	18¾	19½ +1
...Richmond Corp	43½	45⅝ — ⅛
...Safeco 1.20	66½	67 + ½
...Safeco pf .90	25	25½
...St Paul Ins Co 1.12	55½	56 + ⅛
...Seaboard Cp un	4¾	5
...SecurityConnLf †	18½	19½
...SecurityCorp 2	32½	33 + ⅛
...SecLfeAcc .20	19⅜	19⅝ + ¼
...Southland Life 1	46	46¾ + ½
...Southwstn Life Ins 1	44¼	44⅝
...Std Life Ins .20	11	11¾
...Std Sec Life	12¾	13⅛
...Statesman Grp	7½	7¾ + ⅛
...SunLifIns .36r	14⅜	15 — ⅛
...Surety Life .03g	4¾	5
...Time Holding .40	23	23¾
...UNAC Intl	23½	24¼ + ¼
...Unicos .80	17¾	18⅛
...Union Fidelity	25¾	26½ —1½
...Unit Amer Life s	7	7⅝
...Unit Benefit Life 2	225	237
...UnitFirelns .20g	12½	13
...Unit Founders Life	4½	4¾
...UnitLiberty Life	16¾	17¾
...Unit. Life&Acc .10	12¼	12⅝
...Unit Sav Life	9¾	10½ — ⅛
...UnitSvcsLfe .30b	30¼	32⅜
...Variab'e An Life	15½	16
...Vico Corp	8⅛	8⅝
...Victory Life Ins .50	52	54
...Washington Nat .68	29¾	30¼
...WashgtnNat pf2.50	40¼	41¾ — ⅛
...WestnCas&S 1.48	57	59½ +1
...WestnStatesLife .15d	7¾	8½
...Windsor Life 1	5⅛	5½ — ⅛
...WiscNatLife .62	19	19¾
...WorldSvcLife .10g	10¾	11⅜

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

	Bid	Asked
Air du Sud 8¾-82	103	104
Banco Mercantil 5½-78	91½	92½
Centrest. 8¼-88	104½	105½
C.P.E 7¾-86	99½	100½
Com Fed Elect 5¼-86	84½	85½
Com Fed Elect 8¼-79	100½	101½
Copenh County 7¾-84	94	95
Copenh County 8¼-80	94½	95½
C.I.D F 6¾-77	99	100
Escom 7¾-78	93½	94½
Escom 8¼-88	103¾	104¾
Europ Coal Steel 5¾-86	88	89
Hanilton 7¾-89	94½	95½
Hannitoba 8¾-83	106½	107¾
Norges Kommunalb. 5½-83	89	90
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	98½	99¾
Tedernes 6¾-85	93	94
Iced 6¾-83	90½	91½
Tacor 6¾-77	99	100
Scotland 8¾-84	107¼	108¼
Vatney 7¾-84	91½	92½

European Monetary Units*

Air du Sud 8¾-82	101½	102½
BECA 7¾-82	103½	104½
Stratton 7¾-87	103½	104½
Interfrigo 7¼-82	101	102

For trading in D M

Guilders

AEG 8¼-75	105½	106⅞
AKZO 8¼-74	103¾	104¾
Alge Bank Ned 8-75	103	103
Amro Bank 8-75	103¾	106¾
Bayer 8¼-75	104¾	105¾
Chevron 8-75	103¾	103¾
Eur. Inv Bank 8¼-75	106½	106⅞
General Elect 8¼-75	105¼	106⅛
General Tele 8¼-75	105	106
Hoechst 8¼-75	105	106
IBM 8-75	106¼	106¾
ELM 8¼-75	105¾	106⅛
Pechiney 8¼-75	104¾	105½
Philips 8-74	103¼	104¼
Shell Française 8¼-75	106¼	106½

Kredietbur Indices

	March 18	April 1
U.A.*	98.2	98.40
D.M.*	98.1	99.9
EMU**	103	103.9

* (Basis Dec. 30, 1966=100.)

** (Basis Dec. 31, 1970=100.)

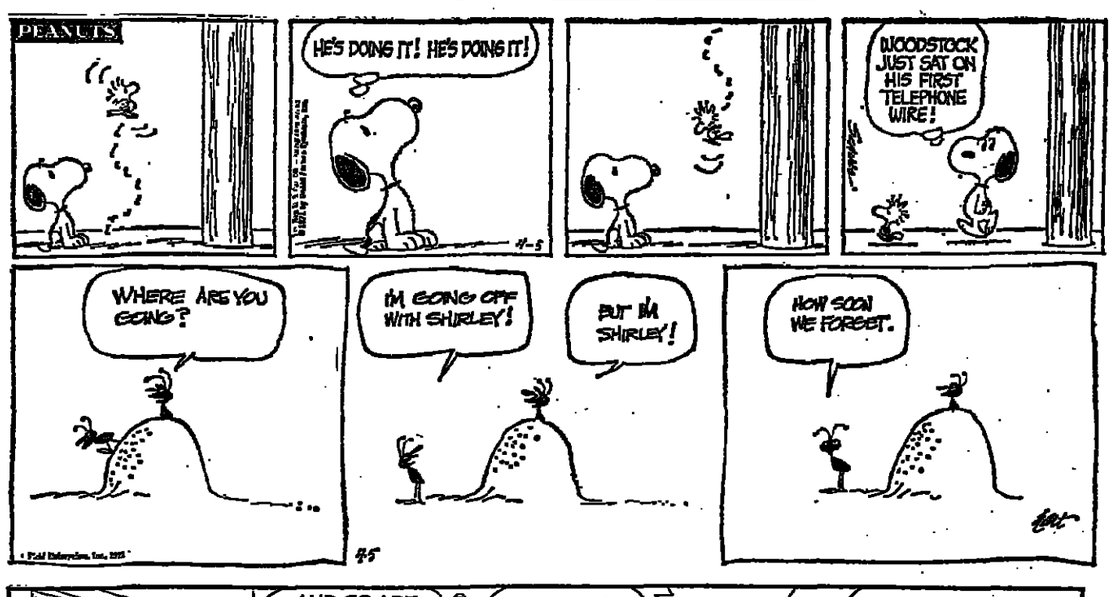
The International Herald Tribune regrets that the weekly Deutsche Mark quotes did not arrive in time for these editions. We expect to publish them in tommorrow's editions.

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

	Bid	Asked
BkAmTrCoPa	20½	21½
BkAmerica	36¼	36⅝
CommerceNY	28	30
Bk of NA	41¼	41⅝
FidelityCorp	33½	33⅝
FirstNatCorp	42⅜	43
FNCBNCorp	30	31½
FirstStBkBt	12½	13½
FreemanTrust	116½	117
GenBkCorp	23	23½
GrantBkBt	33	33½
GtwnBkBridge	22	23½
HamiltBkPT	23	23½
IndBkBt	24½	24⅞
IndVaBkTrPhil	24½	24⅞
LincolnFirstBank	41½	41⅝
LongIslandTr	28¼	30
MelloniNatBkPitts	59⅝	60¼
Merch Bk NY	20¼	21¼
NatNtrBkCley	61½	62
1st NB Cinn	37½	38¼
1st Nb Maryl	36½	38⅝
1st NB PaSaCt	33	35
1stUnBkFNJ	41	41⅝
1stPaBkPhil	33½	33⅝
1st Security	40⅝	40⅞
1stVa Bankch	11¾	12¼
1stWestchNB	46	47½
FrankinNBNY	44	44¼
GirardTrPhil	61¾	62¼
HarrisTrBkChi	68	69¾
IndianaNB	32	33½
IndVaBkTrPhil	24½	24⅞
LincolnIstBank	41½	41⅝
LongIslandTr	28¼	30
MellonNBkPitts	59⅝	60¼
Merch Bk NY	20¼	21¼
NatNtrBkCley	61½	62
NComkskAlbany	43	45
NatComBkBuff	32½	33½
NYankerBoston	26	26¾
NJ Nat Bk	35¼	36¼
NorthTrChicago	75

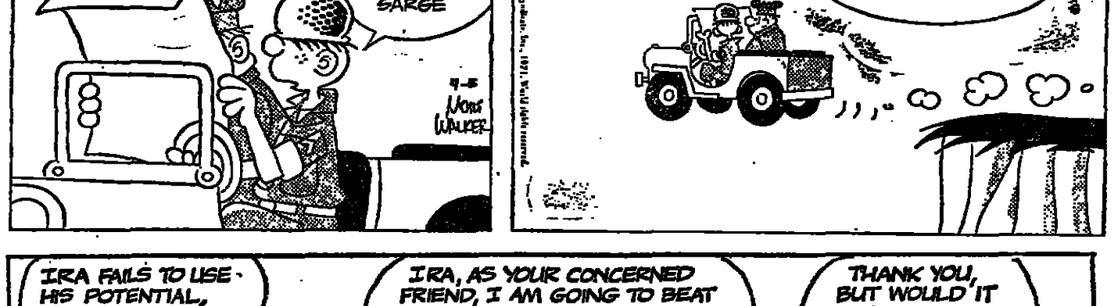
PEANUTS



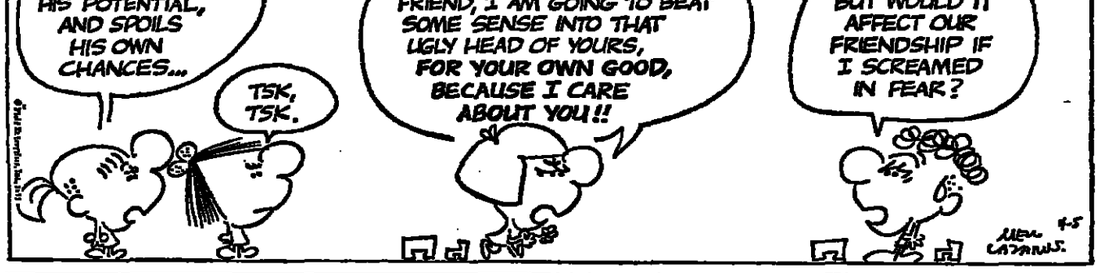
B.C.

L'IL ABNER

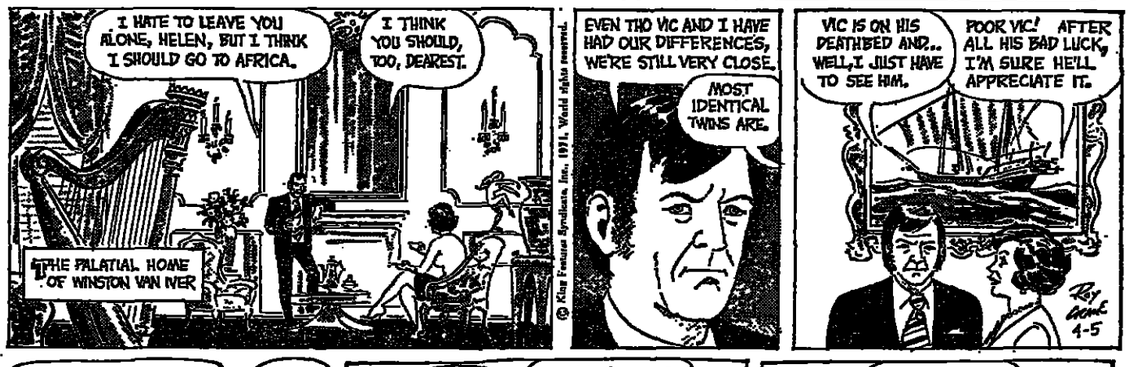
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South became ambitious on the diagramed hand, taken from tournament play, when his partner supported hearts and East intervened in spades: there was an inference that North did not have any wasted strength in spades.

North decided that his scanty high-card strength would be in the right place for South, and backed his judgment by jumping to four hearts and then cue-bidding clubs when his partner made a slam try of four spades. The final contract was an optimistic one. South had a sure diamond loser, a possible club loser, and was in some danger of losing a second diamond trick.

The opening spade lead was taken by the ace, and South made the best use of dummy's club entries to prepare for an end play. Trumps were drawn in three rounds, the club ace was cashed, and the club jack was finessed successfully. A spade was ruffed, and the club nine was led to dummy's king.

It was now clear that West held nearly all the diamonds. To allow for the slight chance that West held a third spade, South ruffed dummy's last spade. He returned to dummy by leading the club five to the seven and played the diamond ten. This was ducked to West, who had to return a diamond into the ace-jack. Making the slam gave North-South a top-score.

At another table, an East-West partnership had a somewhat fortunate result. A spade overcall by East goaded his partner into an indiscreet double when North-South reached five hearts. This should have resulted in a bottom score for East-West, but something unexpected happened.

South assumed that the doubler must have a potential trump trick to justify his action, so he played the heart ace and ran the ten. East gratefully collected his jack and led his singleton diamond, and the contract had to be one down. No end play was then possible and East-West scored 200.

NORTH
♠ 976
♡ Q75
◇ 1097
♣ KJ72

WEST
♠ 103
♡ 62
◇ KQ6432
♣ Q108

EAST
♠ KQJ8542
♡ J83
◇ 5
♣ 63

SOUTH (D)
♠ A
♡ AK1094
◇ AJ8
♣ A954

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡	2 ♠
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ♣	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ten.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

G	A	R	B		B	E	R	R	Y		B	A	L	D
A	M	O	R		A	R	O	A	R		A	R	I	A
O	B	O	E		R	I	O	T	S		R	E	D	S
L	I	W	E	R	I	C	K	S		T	R	A	S	H
			D	E	U	S		N	I	K	E			
S	T	R	E	A	M			A	C	O	M	I	T	E
H	E	A	R	D		F	A	K	E		S	L	O	P
E	A	T		E	R	A	S	E	R	S		I	D	E
A	S	E	A		E	L	K	S		E	V	A	D	E
F	E	D	E	R	A	L			B	R	A	D	Y	S
			R	A	D	A		C	A	V	U			
B	A	T	O	N		P	R	E	T	E	N	D	E	R
O	L	E	S		D	A	Y	A	T		T	O	T	O
A	G	I	O		A	R	O	S	E		E	S	T	A
T	A	L	L		O	T	T	E	R		D	E	A	D

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURMM
SVORI
SLUTES
PAYNOC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____ ON THE _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: GAWKY HITCH ENTIRE SURELY
Answer: *What the bore never went without*—SAYING

BOOKS

THE ABORTION
An Historical Romance 1966

By Richard Brautigan. Simon & Shuster. 226 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

"THE ABORTION," Richard Brautigan's new novel, is split almost evenly down the middle. Half of it is amiable fantasy, half realistic documentary so factual you can draw a map from its pages. It is possible to tie the two halves together symbolically or rather hang one half on the other. But that possibility depends more on the ingenuity of the commentator than on the merit of the work. After all, it's possible to correlate any two things in the universe. In spite of the fact that people come and go in this book and that part of it involves a journey by auto, van, plane and bus from San Francisco to Tijuana and back, the work is essentially static. It never moves off center, never gets off the ground. One reason for this malaise is the author's catch-as-catch-can approach to the blank page. He grabs at a chapter and throws it to the mat. But his victories are easy ones.

The author's flip attitude is like watered whiskey. Only a whiff of the original comes through. The off-beat, the surreal, the neat observations of "Trout Fishing in America" have been changed into self-indulgent literary ticks. And the manner shows. I won't go so far as to say that Mr. Brautigan is contemptuous of those who put down hard coin of the realm for his books, but the substance of "The Abortion" is thin to the point of invisibility.

In "The Abortion," the "I" who tells the story is in charge of a fabulous library, open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It's a great place; books are never borrowed, only deposited, and they are books that have only just been written. Anybody with a finished manuscript can bring it to the library and leave it there. The literary values of these works are never questioned, the authors are never challenged, no book is ever rejected. All titles are entered into a ledger, and, in a marvelous twist, each author is allowed to shelve the book where he thinks it belongs.

Books written by destiny or by design, books that have haunted the authors' imagination, the scribblings of illiterates, the confessions of the confused all receive the same courteous treatment. What a way to work off one's fancies, desires, ambitions, transcendental thoughts. Every man his own Plato, Tolstoi, make room for Mr. Smith. (In its early stages, "The Abortion" sounded very much like a short story by Israel Zangwill in which all those with memories too painful to keep or useless to retain could park them in a storehouse and either leave them there or exchange them for something more functional or pleasant.) But having established this literary house of fantasy, Brautigan is not quite sure what to do with it. So he introduces Vida (V-eye-da), an eye-catching female of superior endowments with whom the entire American Navy wants to be wrecked on a deserted isle. Vida has a problem. Her appeal to men lies so heavily on her outside that she wants to be changed into something else, something preferably long, thin and angular. Her problem is not so great though, that she refuses to settle the right with the keeper of books, and before the reader knows it, or has a chance to look away, he is in the middle of a novel in which a guy takes a girl in out of the rain; they decide to share his bed; she becomes pregnant; they decide not to have the child. Sounds original, doesn't it? The last half of the book is a step-by-step account of how the two travel to Tijuana, how she has her abortion and how they return. Anyone interested in having such an operation in Tijuana or in the details of securing such surgery will find "The Abortion" tense with excitement. The rest of us (some 200 million maybe) will find it a paralyzing bore.

If one is determined enough, a moral can be drawn from this fiction. Maybe the library is the same way station for the unborn spirit as the abortion mill is for the unborn child. Maybe the author is condemning the waste in both instances. Maybe he is trying to draw attention to those inarticulate and dumb spirits who are unable to give form to their yearnings, who die unmarked and unnoticed in the man-swarm of humanity. Maybe—but I doubt it. For the book is so morally neutral, so entirely without resonance or reflection that it could easily be a chapter in a West Coast travel guide. No theorizing can prop up this substitute for entertainment.

Brautigan has wandered a long way from "Trout Fishing in America." There was an irreverent, unstructured, slightly wacky quality to those sketches that revealed an off-beat mind, a flexible, informal and tangy prose style and an original way of looking at the commonplace. The Kool-Aid Wino with his insatiable thirst for this perfumed, powdery pop, the handsome trout, whose last moments are comforted by swigs of California port, the man inundated with thistle seedlings whenever he buys gas make a kooky but attractive cast of characters.

And the life that wanders in and out of that book, defying the Establishment, normal economic laws and bourgeois morality, has a raffish and wry charm. But it's not a style that works with everything. "In Watermelon Sugar" was a feeble and amateurish exercise. It took 30 minutes to read and seemed interminable. There were things in it that could only be excused on the grounds that the author was being paid so much a word. "The Abortion" is not so great a failure, but it is a greater disappointment. Mr. Brautigan has let a good idea wither for lack of nourishment.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

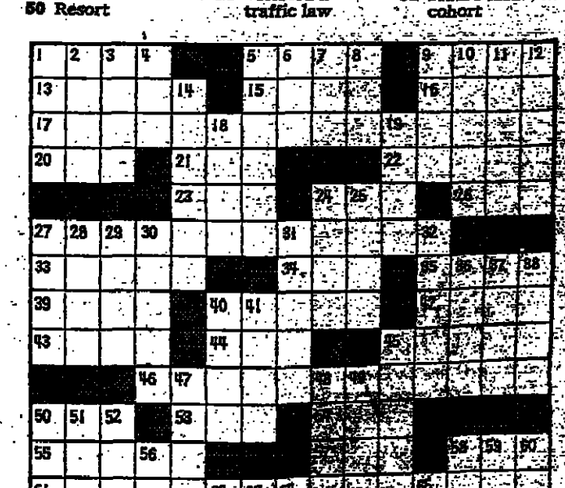
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 False god
5 Fuel
9 Caught up in
13 Very, in music
15 "—— fellow well met"
16 Dies ——
17 British crown jewel
20 Yorkshire river
21 Man: Lat.
22 Stationed
23 Enzyme ending
24 Compass direction
26 Cathedral city on the Ouse
27 What one should call
33 Devise
34 Haw's partner
35 Old oath
39 Flightless bird of N. Z.
40 Unpolished
42 Hindu melody
43 Blyth and Sothern
44 Stood for election
45 Detroit player
46 Intimate
50 Resort
53 Overwhelm
54 Swiss river
55 City on the Nile
57 Greek letter
58 Southern state: Abbr.
61 Society dating to 1860's
66 Kind of watch
67 Wheel holder
68 Nuance
69 Bad actors
70 Mail
71 Fire escape, e.g.

DOWN

1 Caspian city
2 Hebrew zither
3 Tennis star
4 Chou En——
5 Nervous disorder
6 Scull
7 Make fun of
8 Biblical priest
9 Long aperture
10 Words from Gertrude Stein
11 Jury
12 Kind of bear
14 Intrude upon
18 Seine tributary
19 Retired
24 Violated a traffic law
25 Alike
27 "—— silly question"
28 Part of the leg
29 Hock
30 Imitative
31 Electrical by-pass
32 Weird
36 Foolish
37 Dying apparatus
38 Pub weapon
40 Crop
41 Distinctive
45 Violent pangs
47 Merit
48 Arrow's destination
49 Hickam Field's island
50 Sloppy stuff
51 —— Arenas
52 Self-evident truth
56 Surprised sound
58 Linen fiber
59 Roman public games
60 "Not on ——"
62 —— of luxury
63 Outside: Prefix
64 Jolson and others
65 Fidel's late cohort



Senators Face Athletics

'71 Baseball Season Today Meets Hockey, Basketball

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, April 4 (NYT).—The baseball season opens tomorrow with one new stadium, two new managers, no new franchises and formidable competition from the hockey and basketball playoffs.

The opening will be accomplished in stages over a three-day period as the 24 teams in the American and National Leagues play the first of 162 games apiece. They will be watched by 25 million persons during the next six months in their summertime chase for the pennants that were won last year by the Baltimore Orioles and Cincinnati Reds.

The new ballpark is Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia, a $45-million, 56,000-seat oval that will open next Saturday. The new managers are Dick Williams of the Oakland Athletics and Billy Martin of the Detroit Tigers.

The curtain will be raised tomorrow in three cities. In the afternoon at Washington, the Oakland Athletics will play the Senators in the American League's 71st opener. At Cincinnati, the Atlanta Braves will meet the Reds in the National League's 99th opener. And at night, under the only roof in baseball, the Dodgers will visit the Astros in Houston's Astrodome.

The opening of the new season will be more placid than last year's start, with its lawsuits, boycotts and last-minute franchise switches. But three of the most controversial figures in the big leagues will appear on new payrolls—Denny McLain, Curt Flood and Richie Allen.

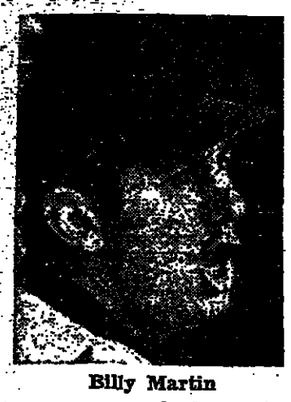
New Senators

One year ago, McLain was under suspension for bookmaking activities and eventually lost 121 days' work and $57,000 in salary. Then Detroit traded him to Washington, which, meanwhile also was acquiring Flood—the centerfielder who sat out all last season and sued baseball for $1 million in a basic dispute over players' contracts. He lost the first round of the suit but is pursuing it even while he is pursuing fly balls for Robert Short, the owner of the club, and Ted Williams, the ringmaster.

As for Allen, he will be making his bow tonight for the Dodgers, his third employer in three years. He was traded by Philadelphia to St. Louis in the Flood exchange, then by St. Louis to Los Angeles last winter. He earns $100,000 a year, averages 35 home runs a year and occasionally drives managers up the wall by being late to work.

His manager this time is Walter Alston, the senior skipper in the majors, who is working under his 18th one-year contract. Alston also has the best young talent in the game, plus new power hitters like Allen and Duke Sims. The feeling in the training camps was that, if he can tame Allen, his Dodgers have a great chance to overtake Cincinnati in the National League's West.

The Reds, in fact, already rank as the No. 1 soap-opera in baseball. They won 70 of their first 100 games last year, then won the title by 14 1/2 over the Dodgers. But they were beginning to be wracked by a series of injuries that cost them



Billy Martin
. . .a leader again

the World Series in five games, and the plague now has grown worse.

Bob Tolan, the centerfielder, tore a heel tendon while playing basketball last winter. Dave Concepcion, the shortstop, tore thumb ligaments last month. Lee May, the first baseman strained knee ligaments last Tuesday, and Jim Merritt and Wayne Simpson, the best left-handers on the pitching staff, were left behind in Florida with tender arms.

Behind the Dodgers and Reds, the Houston Astros are expected to make a comeback into contention and one of the reasons is Cesar Cedeno, the 20-year-old outfielder from the Dominican Republic, rated by many as the best young player in the game.

The fortunes of two other challengers in the West, San Francisco and Atlanta, may ride on their two patriarchs, Willie Mays and Henry Aaron—both closing in on Babe Ruth's record of 714 career home runs. Mays, who will be 40 May 6, begins his 21st season with 628, Aaron, who just turned 37, begins his 18th season with 592.

The Braves will have to get along until May without Rico Carty, who led the majors last year by hitting .366 after a one-year absence caused by tuberculosis. This time he broke his leg.

In the National League's East, the Pittsburgh Pirates added Nelson Briles and Bob Johnson to their pitching staff, switched Al Oliver from first base to the outfield and Bob Robertson from the outfield to first base, and compiled the best exhibition record in Florida. Roberto Clemente, back at 36 for his 17th season, heads a lineup of hitters that averaged .270 as a team last season.

The critical question-mark for the Pirates, though, may be the Chicago Cubs, New York Mets and St. Louis Cardinals, who trailed them in that order last season. The division title was won last year by Pittsburgh's 89 victories and 73 defeats for a .548 playing percentage that was the lowest for any winner in the four divisions of the two leagues.

Orioles Still Strong

In the American League, the chief business will involve the annual chase of the Baltimore Orioles, who have won the last two Eastern titles while the Minnesota Twins have won the last two Western titles. But in head-on matches in the playoffs, Baltimore has swept six games from Minnesota and captured two pennants.

The Orioles, solid favorites to repeat, again have Frank and Brooks Robinson, Boog Powell, the most valuable player in the league last season, three 20-game winners, Mike Cuellar, Dave McNally and Jim Palmer, and Paul Blair, who spent the spring becoming a switch-hitter. Their pitching staff added Pat Dobson, who won 14 games last year with the last-place San Diego Padres of the National League's West.

The Yankees, who led the pursuit last year, lost 12 straight in Florida and suffered their worst exhibition record in recent times—their defense and hitting collapsed. The Detroit Tigers' pitching staff also collapsed, with injuries to Joe Coleman, Les Cain and John Willer. The Boston Red Sox added Luis Aparicio at shortstop and Duane Josephson at catcher, subtracted Tony Conigliaro from right field, sent Jim Lonborg to the minors and still need pitching.

The Cleveland Indians appear stronger, but the Senators appear mixed, with McLain only so-so and Flood showing how hard it is to come back after a year's layoff.

In the West, the Twins' two-year grip seems less secure. Rod Carew, who missed 119 games with an injured right knee, hit .300 this spring, as did Tony Oliva and Harmon Killebrew. But the pitching appears weak, especially since teams like California spent the winter trading for power. The Angels, with an outfield of Alex Johnson, Tony Conigliaro and Ken Berry, appear significantly improved.

Oakland has lost Blue Moon Odom for a month, because of an elbow operation. But the Chicago White Sox have gained prestige under Chuck Tanner, who became manager late last summer. The Sox, according to Baltimore's general manager, Harry Dalton, were "the most improved team in spring training."

Final 1970 Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	108	54	.667	—
New York	93	69	.574	15
Boston	87	75	.537	21
Detroit	79	83	.488	29
Cleveland	76	86	.469	32
Washington	70	92	.432	38
Western Division				
Minnesota	98	64	.605	—
Oakland	89	73	.549	9
California	86	76	.531	12
Milwaukee	65	97	.401	33
Kansas City	65	97	.401	33
Chicago	56	106	.346	42

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	89	73	.549	—
Chicago	84	78	.519	5
New York	83	79	.512	6
St. Louis	76	86	.469	13
Philadelphia	73	88	.453	15 1/2
Montreal	73	89	.451	16
Western Division				
Cincinnati	102	60	.630	—
Los Angeles	87	74	.540	14 1/2
San Francisco	86	76	.531	16
Houston	79	82	.488	23
Atlanta	76	85	.469	26
San Diego	63	99	.389	39

NBA Bucks Advance In Playoff

Defeat Warriors; Bullets Gain

MADISON, Wis., April 4 (UPI).—The Milwaukee Bucks played nearly perfect basketball for three quarters and crushed the San Francisco Warriors, 136-86, today to win their National Basketball Association playoff series, four games to one.

The Bucks shot 59 percent from the field in the first half to take a 69-35 lead at the intermission.

The Bucks will meet the winner of the Chicago-Los Angeles series, which was tied at three games apiece when the Bulls won today.

At one point early in the fourth quarter, Milwaukee had built up a 60-point lead behind the outside shooting of John McGlocklin, who scored 16 of his game-high 28 points in the third quarter.

Bullets 128, 76ers 120

BALTIMORE, April 4 (AP).—Baltimore scored 48 points in the second quarter today and went on to beat Philadedphia, 128-120, and advance to the NBA Eastern Division final.

The victory gave the Bullets the series, 4-3, and moved them into the play off against the New York Knicks, who have eliminated them the past two years.

Jack Marin led the Bullets with 33 points, four assists and 16 rebounds but it was Fred Carter and Earl Monroe who sparked the second-quarter rally.

The 76ers had squared the series at three games apiece Saturday by scoring a 98-84 victory as Bill Cunningham led the winners with 33 points.

Bulls 113, Lakers 99

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP).—Chicago surged for 28 points in the third period behind the shooting of Bob Love and Bob Weiss to shatter Los Angeles, 113-99, today and square their NBA playoff series at three games each.

The seventh and final game will be played in Los Angeles Tuesday night. Each team has won three times on its home court.

Indiana, Utah Take 2-0 Leads In ABA Playoffs

INDIANAPOLIS, April 4 (UPI).—Freddie Lewis sank two free throws with two seconds left to give Indiana a 106-104 victory over the Memphis Pros last night and a two-game lead in their best-of-seven American Basketball Association Western Division semifinal playoff series.

On Friday night, the Pacers were sparked by Bob Netolicky's 13 points in the third period and won the first game of their series, 114-98.

Stars 137, Chaparrals 187

Glen Combs and Ron Boone combined for 49 points last night as they led Utah to a 137-107 victory over Texas in their Western Division semifinal playoff.

The victory gave the Stars a 2-0 lead over the Chaparrals in the playoff series. Friday night, Merv Jackson scored 26 points and led the Stars to a 125-115 win.

Squires 113, Nets 105

Virginia outscored New York, 15-6, in the final 4 1/2 minutes after trailing by as much as 15 points in the second quarter and took a 113-105 home-court victory in the first game of their ABA Eastern Division semifinal playoffs.

Colonels 116, Floridians 112

Louis Dampier's ten-foot bank shot and Mike Pratt's two free throws lifted Kentucky over the Floridians, 116-112, in the opening game of their Eastern Division semifinal playoff series.

Stars 125, Chaparrals 115

Utah limited Texas' high-scoring Donnie Freeman to eight points in the second half and defeated the Chaparrals, 125-115, in the first round of their Western Division semifinal playoffs.

Saturday's Games

Virginia 113, New York 105 (Barrett 22, C. Scott 20; Barry 32, Melchionni 22).

Indiana 114, Memphis 98 (Brown 26, Keller 23; J. Jones, Williams 24, S. Jones 17).

Utah 126, Texas 115 (Jackson 26, Beasley 25; Freeman 33, Tart 24).

Indiana 106, Memphis 104 (Daniels 31, Brown 26; S. Jones 32, W. Jones 18).

Utah 137, Texas 107 (Combs 35, Boone 24; Freeman 23, Hamilton 20).

NHL Results

Friday's Game

Vancouver 7, California 2 (Maki, Palement, Kurtenbach 2, Johnson, Taylor, Hall; Redmond, Croteau).

Saturday's Games

Montreal 7, New York 2 (F. Mahovlich, Sheehan 3, Cournoyer, Lapointe, Beliveau; Irvine, Hadfield). Rookie Bobby Sheehan scores twice within 22 seconds.

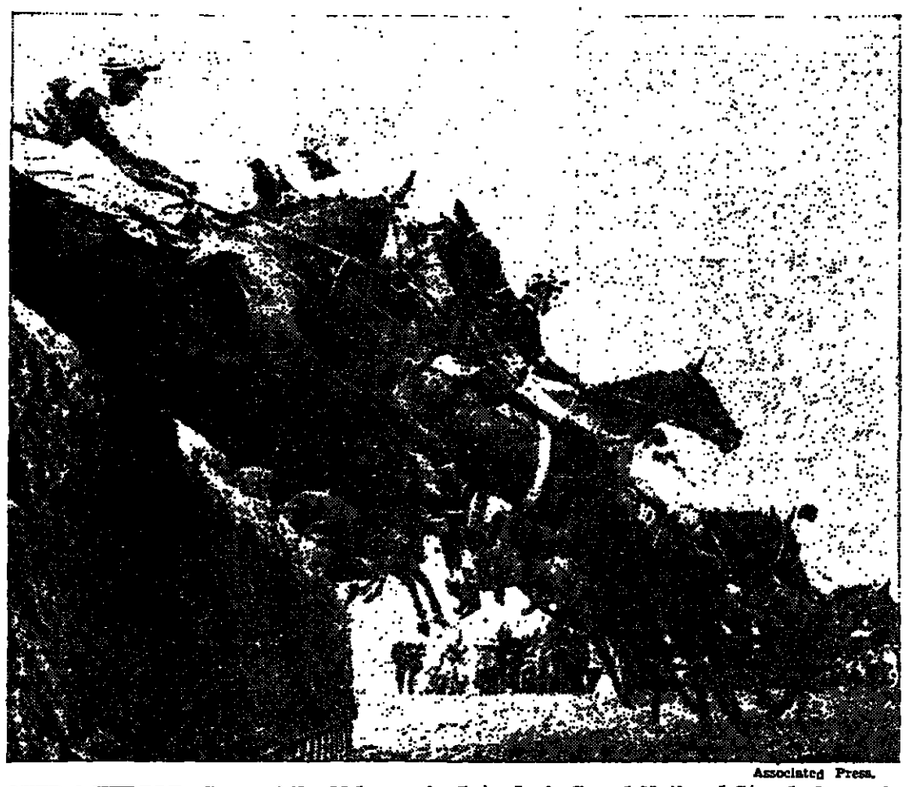
Boston 8, Toronto 3 (P. Esposito 2, Carleton 2, Bucyk, Stanfield, Hodge; Ullman, MacMillan, Sittler).

Philadelphia 3, Minnesota 2 (Dornhoefer, Peters, Clarke; Grant, Harvey).

Chicago 4, Detroit 1 (D. Hull 2, O'Shea, Mikita; Howe).

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Bennett 2, St. Marseille, Unger; McCreary, Ponteyne, Apps).

Los Angeles 6, California 4 (Fulford, Backstrom 2, Widing, Curtis, Joyal, Stackhouse, Hextall, Williams, O'Donoghue). Kings come back from 3-0 deficit.



Associated Press.

OVER A HURDLE—Some of the 38 horses in Saturday's Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree clear the infamous Becher's Brook fence. Only 12 horses finished the 30-obstacle, 4 1/2-mile extravaganza, which was won by 28-1 shot Specify.

Specify Jumps to Aintree Victory

LIVERPOOL, England, April 4 (AP).—Specify, a 28-to-1 shot, passed four horses over the last 50 yards today to win by a neck the 4 1/2-mile Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree.

Black Secret was second, two lengths ahead of third-place Astbury, in what was believed to be the closest finish in the race since it was inaugurated in 1837.

The National, run over a grueling 30-obstacle course, lived up to its reputation as the race where anything can happen.

Gay Trip, 8-to-1 favorite and last year's winner, fell at the first fence.

From then on, jockeys tumbled steadily from their saddles as one horse after another took up the lead.

At the end, only 12 horses were still running out of the starting field of 38.

Going over the last fence, Sandy Sprite had the lead from Bowgeeno, with Black Secret a close third. At that point jockey Johnny Cook had fifth position.

Cook and Specify then made their move as five contenders galloped for the finish line in a bunch.

Black Secret went off at odds of 20 to 1, Astbury was 33 to 1 and Bowgeeno, who finished fourth, was 66 to 1.

Specify's closing surge earned a first prize of £15,000 ($37,200) for his British owner, Fred Pontin.

The most surprised man after the race, though, was Capt. John Sutcliffe, Specify's trainer.

"The horse's distance is around 2 1/2 miles really, and I didn't expect him to stay," Sutcliffe said.

"The fact is that two-mile horses often cause upsets and win the Grand National. That is because it's a slow run race, with a lot of moderate horses."

Specify was sired by Specific out of Ora Lamae.

The Aintree course was strewn with dashed hopes. Three American-owned horses—Mrs. Richard K. Mellon's Vulture and Raymond Guest's Smooth Dealer and Cnoc Dubh—all fell.

Smooth Dealer was the leader for a spell. He came to grief at the 19th fence.

Alfa Romeo Halts Domination Of Porsche in Sports Car Race

BRANDS HATCH, England, April 4 (UPI).—Porsche's domination of this year's world Sports Car championship was broken here today by Alfa Romeo at the the first round of the championship to be held in Europe.

The race was won by the Alfa of Andrea de Adamich of Italy and Henri Pescarolo of France, which completed the 235 laps in six hours 25 minutes 32.2 seconds at 97.17 mph.

Second was the works Ferrari of Belgian Jacky Ickx and Swiss Clay Regazzoni, who completed 232 laps of this 2.35-mile circuit with short straights, varying corners, and bumpy surfaces in 6:24.31.2 at 97.10 mph.

A crowd of 20,000 watched the skillful and exciting race which started in damp, overcast conditions, and with a wet track.

Third was the Porsche of Swiss driver Jo Siffert and Briton Derek Bell, who completed 229 laps in 6:24.56.6 at 94.58 mph.

One lap behind the Porsche was a Ferrari driven by the Swiss pair of Herbert Mueller and Rene Hertzog, at 94.13 mph.

Right from the beginning, it was a battle between the five-liter Porsches, out to repeat its victories in the first round of the 1971 championship at Daytona Beach and Sebring, and the three-liter Alfa Romeos and the new three-liter Ferrari 312T of Ickx and Regazzoni.

Cevert 1st

HOCKENHEIM, Germany, April 4 (UPI).—François Cevert of France, driving a Tecno, sped to a 4.9 second victory over England's Graham Hill today in the Jim Clark Memorial race for Formula II cars at Hockenheim.

South Americans Carlos Reutemann of Argentina and Wilson Fittipaldi of Brazil took third and fourth, respectively, in the race, first of this year's 11 events on the European Formula II circuit.

A crowd of more than 100,000 turned out in spring-like weather to watch the two-heat race consisting of a pair of 20-lap runs.

Cevert took the first heat on the 4.2-mile course with a time of 43:29.0 minutes, followed by Sweden's Ronnie Peterson in a March with a time of 43:31.1. Hill drove his Brabham to third in 43.34.8.

Hill and Cevert swapped positions the second time around, with the Englishman first in 43:39.9 and the Frenchman third in 43:40.8. Fittipaldi took second in that heat, driving his Lotus home in 43:40.2.

Overall winner was determined on a point system that gave both Hill and Cevert four points. The Frenchman was declared winner, however, on the basis of an overall time of 1:27.09.2 compared to Hill's 1:27.14.7.

Olivares Regains Bantam Title

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 4 (UPI).—Ruben Olivares of Mexico, although knocked down in the sixth round, regained the world bantam-weight championship Friday night by pounding out a unanimous 15-round decision over countryman Chucho Castillo in their third title meeting.

Olivares, who lost the 118-pound crown to Castillo Oct. 16 on a 14-round knockout that resulted from eye cuts, displayed a superb left hook and superior boxing tactics this time to score his decisive victory.

Foreman, Terrell Win

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., April 4 (AP).—George Foreman and former champion Ernie Terrell had little trouble winning their heavyweight bouts at the Playboy Club hotel here last night.

Foreman hammered Stamford Harris to the floor in 2:38 of the second round after Terrell stopped Johnny Hudgins in 1:58 of the first.

Foreman, the world's third-ranking heavyweight, hit the roly-poly Harris at will. He caught the 235-pound Jamaican with a solid right cross, sending Harris sprawling face first.

Texas A & M Led by Running Mills Brothers

AUSTIN, April 4 (AP).—Texas A&M's world-record 880-yard outfit, anchored by champion sprinter Curtis Mills, scored a 25-yard victory in the 44th Texas Relays Friday night, posting an excellent time of one minute 22.7 seconds.

The Aggie running order was Donnie Rogers, Rockie Woods, Marvin Mills and Curtis Mills—the same group that tied the world record at 1:22.1 in the Texas Relays last year, then moved to the Drake Relays to establish a new standard of 1:21.7.

Marin Mills opened up a ten-yard lead over second-place Indiana and Curtis Mills, the world 440 record holder, widened it to the final 25 yards at the tape. Indiana was second in 1:25.1 and the University of Texas at El Paso was third in 1:25.4.

Marvin Mills was clocked in *an unofficial 20.2 for his* 220-yards while Curtis Mills was timed in 20 flat.

In a stunning upset, Oklahoma State ended Kansas State's three-year domination in the sprint medley relay on a blistering 880 anchor by Larry Rose.

Kansas State, which had won the event three consecutive years, finished third behind Louisiana State. The winning time was three minutes 17.9 seconds on the fast synthetic track.

The Cowboys also produced a surprise in the 440 hurdles with a stunning upset of Ralph Mann.

Brigham Young's Mann, world record-holder in the 440 hurdles, was thoroughly whipped in his speciality. Jim Folding of Oklahoma State and Mike Cranholm of Rice finished one, two, respectively, with times of 50.5.

Kerry Pearce, the Australian running for Texas-El Paso, edged Frank Shorter, America's top distance runner, by two yards in the two-mile run. Pearce was timed in 8:33.1.

Dave Roberts of Rice soared to the first 17-foot pole vault in the Relays history and the Owls also captured the climactic, bizarre mile relay yesterday.

Roberts made his meet-record height on his third and final vault to erase the standard 16-9 1/2 set by Fred Burton of Wichita State in 1967.

Rice, with Chip Grandjean running 946.5 anchor quarter, zipped home in 3:07.6 in the mile relay.

Favored Texas A&M dropped the baton and finished last, Abilene Christian's excellent four-some had to scratch at the last minute because of injury, and a Nebraska runner fell down to shove the Cornhuskers back to fourth. Louisiana state wound up second in 3:08.2.

Karl Salb of Kansas captured the shotput with a toss of 66 feet 3 inches. Randy Matson put the shot 68-8 to win the open division.

Meriwether a Winner

COLUMBIA, S.C., April 4 (AP).—Dr. Delano Meriwether of Baltimore matched the 13-year-old invitational 100-yard dash record of 9.4 seconds yesterday in the Carolina State-Record relays.

Meriwether, a 27-year-old Charleston native and cancer-research scientist, finished strong after his usual slow start to match the record of Duke's Dave Sime, set in 1958.

Bill Holloway of East Tennessee won the University Division 100-yard dash in 9.5 to equal the meet mark set in 1967 by Maryland's James Lee.

Russians Win Title In Hockey

Defeat Sweden For 9th in Row

GENEVA, April 4 (UPI).—Russia scored four goals in the third period last night to beat Sweden, 6-3, and win the world ice hockey championship for the ninth consecutive year.

Czechoslovakia finished second in the standing while the Swedes won the bronze medals.

The Czechs, who beat fourth-placed Finland, 4-2, earlier yesterday, would have won the title if Sweden had beaten the Russians, who began their winning streak in the 1963 tournament in Stockholm. Until 2:22 of the final period, the Swedes led the Russians, 3-2.

But Ohen Valeri, on a pass from Vladimir Petrov, tied the score and the Swedes suddenly tired, allowing three more goals, by Boris Mishailov, Petrov and defenseman Vladimir Lutchenko.

The Russians had opened the game by scoring within 28 seconds as Anatoli Firsov hit the nets.

The Russians added another after 4:47 on a shot by Victor Kuskin, and the crowd of 10,000, most of whom were rooting for a Swedish victory, thought it was all over.

But the Swedes, who have been accused by their own coach of playing "without heart" in the tournament, gave the Russians a fight as Haakan Pettersson, made it 2-1 after 7:22 and, after 4:48 of the second period, Tord Lundstroem got the equalizer.

In the six-nation tournament, Russia won eight games, lost one—5-2 to Czechoslovakia—and tied the other game against the Czechs, 3-3, for 17 points.

The Czechs scored 15 points from seven victories, one tie and two defeats—to Sweden, 6-5, and the United States, 5-1.

The Czechs became European champions since their defeat against the United States did not count for the European competition.

After the tournament, the coach and all officials of the Swedish team tendered their resignations.

Helge Berglund, president of the Swedish Ice Hockey Association, said coach Arne Stroemberg, team manager Bertil Roennberg, team doctor Lasse Pettersson and other team officials resigned as a result of a split in the team.

It began with Stroemberg openly criticizing his players for going to nightclubs rather than playing hockey. Stroemberg made the charges after Sweden had suffered a shock 2-1 defeat to West Germany.

The players in return called a news conference and rejected the charges made by the coach.

FINAL WORLD HOCKEY STANDINGS

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
1. Soviet Union	8	1	1	17	77	24
2. Czechoslovakia	7	2	1	15	44	20
3. Sweden	5	4	1	11	29	33
4. Finland	4	5	1	9	31	42
5. W. Germany	2	5	0	4	22	62
6. United States	2	5	0	4	21	53

Funseth Leads Greensboro

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 4 (AP).—Rod Funseth charged out of the pack with a six-under-par 65 and took sole control of the top spot in the third round of the $190,000 Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament yesterday.

Funseth had a 54-hole total of 204, nine-under-par on the 7,094-yard Segefield Country Club golf course.

That put him two strokes ahead of a group of three tied for second at 206—Miller Barber, rookie Brian Allin and Dave Eichelberger. Allin and Eichelberger each carded 67s while Barber had a 69 yesterday.

Bob Charles, the New Zealand left-hander who had a 68, and Pete Black, 70, were tied at 207.

Lee Trevino had a 71 for 210, to trail by six strokes. U.S. Open champion Tony Jacklin of England took a 72 for 211. Billy Casper tuned up for next week's defense of his Masters crown with a 67, but still was far back at 213. South African Gary Player, the defending champion here and winner of the last two tour events, had a 7 for 214.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Rod Funseth	73-66-65—204
Miller Barber	67-70-69—206
Dave Eichelberger	68-71-67—206
Brian Allin	75-64-67—206
Pete Brown	68-69-70—207
Bob Charles	67-72-68—207
Jerry Heard	71-67-71—209
Terry Dill	70-68-71—209
Bruce Crampton	68-71-70—209
Lee Trevino	67-72-71—210
Julius Boros	71-70-69—210
Dave Stockton	71-70-69—210

Indians Candidates for Cellar in AL East

TUCSON, Ariz., April 4 (UPI).—The Cleveland Indians won 6 games with a bunch of kids nd Sam McDowell in 1970 and inished 32 games behind the altimore Orioles.

They could win at least ten ore games in 1971 and still finish back in the pack in the tough merican League East.

"Ours is the toughest division baseball," says Indian skipper l Dark. "Baltimore is Baltiore and there isn't much I can ay about that club. Boston, hough, did some good with inter trades. Detroit also imroved by trades and the Yankees hould be better than they ere."

That leaves the Indians and Washington Senators in the East. Dark doesn't care to predict where his club will finish. "We were a very young and inexperienced club last year," Dark says, "so it's hard to say how good we will be this year. The added experience will take care of our improvement."

Pitching, as Dark sees things, is the key to his club's success. He has two strong-armed and talented starters in McDowell, who won 20 and lost 12 last year along with a fine 2.92 earned run average, and Steve Hargan, who came back from the minors in mid-season and won 11 of 14 decisions while posting a 2.90 era.

Alan Foster and Ray Lamb, who came over from the Dodgers for catcher Duke Sims, apparently have the inside track for the other two starting berths.

Behind them as starting candidates are Rick Austin, who was 2-5 with the Indians last year; Rich Hand, who was 6-13; Phil Hennigan, 6-3, and Steve Dunning and Mark Ballinger.

Dunning moved from the Stanford campus to the Indians in mid-season last year and showed a lot of potential. He won only four of 13 decisions but displayed exceptional poise for a youngster.

Dennis Higgins and Steve Migori are the solid relievers.

The rest of the club is well set and will line up as it did last year, with a couple of exceptions.

Ken Harrelson was lost to the club for almost the whole season last year with a broken bone in his ankle. He's back hale and hearty and will play at first in place of Tony Horton, who is hospitalized with emotional distress.

The other change will be in centerfield where Buddy Bradford, who came over from the White Sox in a mid-season trade last year, will open the season in place of Ted Uhlaender.

Otherwise the Indians will line up with Eddie Leon at second, Jack Heidemann at short, Craig Nettles at third, Roy Foster in left, Vada Pinson in right and Ray Fosse behind the plate.

Pinson, Fosse and Foster represented the team's power last year and the addition of Harrelson should help, but all four would have to have outstanding seasons and the pitching must produce for the Indians to move up. It could be a tall order.

Une de Mai Triumphs

NAPLES, April 4.—French mare Une de Mai today captured the 1971 Agnano Grand Prix trotting race and a first prize of $68,000. Barbulu finished second and Murray Mir was third.

The Scoreboard

ALPINE SKIING—At Mayrhofen, Austria, Poland's Andrzej Bachleda won a Federation Internationale de Ski B-giant slalom of the International spring tournament, clocking the two runs in 1:14.67 and 1:16.58 for a total of 2:31.25.

Austria's World Cup holder Annemarie Proell won the women's giant slalom, in 1:16.22. Second was Ingrid Gfoellner of Austria, in 1:16.65.

TENNIS—At Djakarta, Indonesia, Australia took an unbeatable 3-0 lead against Indonesia in the Davis Cup Eastern Zone section A semifinal when won the doubles: John Cooper and olin Dibley won 8-6, 6-4, 6-1 against idonesians Jacky Wallur and Budiman mar.

Australia will meet Japan in its xt match.

At Manila, Japan completed a 4-1 ctory over the Philippines in their avis Cup Eastern Zone match.

At Durban, South Africa, top-seeded argaret Court of Australia overhelmed American Patti Hogan, 6-2, 1, to win the women's singles title the Natal Open.

Manuel Santana of Spain, the top ed, reached the men's singles final hen he beat South African Ray lores, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2. He next meets ob Hewitt of South Africa.

At Porto Alegre, Brazil, Brazil won both opening singles matches in its South American Zone Davis Cup series with Bolivia. Edison Mandarino defeated Oscar Chiarella, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, and Tomas Koch beat Ramiro Benavides 8-6, 6-1, 6-1.

BOXING—At Panama, former world lightweight champion Ismael Laguna scored a unanimous ten-round decision over Mexican titlist Erubey "Chango" Carmona.

At Mexico City, Mexican middleweight champion Raul Delgado won a unanimous ten-round decision over Willie Warren of Corpus Christi, Texas.

At Cologne, Germany, Juergin Blin, West German heavyweight champion, scored a controversial ten-round decision over Manuel Ramos of Mexico. Blin dropped his opponent in the first round with a left-right combination, but Ramos came back strong for the remainder of the fight. The Mexican scored repeatedly with stinging left jabs that drew blood from Blin's nose midway through the second round.

Blin is scheduled to fight European heavyweight champion Joe Bugner next month for the title.

In a preliminary bout, former West German champion Albert Westphal, 39, continued along the comeback trail with a six-round decision over Burkhard Lembke of West Germany.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Hong Kong, Texan Orville Moody won the Hong Kong Open as he shot a final round two-under-par 68 for a 72-hole aggregate of 286, two strokes ahead of second place Kiryo Yasuda of Japan. Third, with a 289 total was Korean Hahn Chang Sang.

At Buenos Aires, Nicolino Locche of Argentina retained his World Boxing Association junior welterweight championship with a 15-round split decision over Domingo Barrera of Spain.

At Rome, Roberto Bernardini of Italy chipped in a birdie in the final hole for a par-72 and edged Spaniard Ramon Sota by a stroke in the $9,600 British Petroleum Open. Bernardini, who had a four-stroke lead entering the final 36 holes, had a four-round aggregate of 284. Sota, Italian Open titlist, also had a final-round 72 for his 285 total.

CYCLING—At Gentbrugge, Belgium, with a kilometer to go, Evert Dolman of Holland sprinted away from a pack of 15 racers to win the Tour of Flanders pro road classic. Dolman covered the 263 kilometers in six hours, 12 minutes. The 14 other racers in the leading pack finished two seconds behind the winner, including Dutchmen Jan Janssen and Jan Krekels, frenchmen Jean Jourden, Cyrille Guimard and Yves Hezard, and Denmark's Ole Ritter.

BASKETBALL—At Rome, Ignis of Varese, the reigning European club champion, won its third consecutive Italian title by defeating Simmenthal of Milan, 65-57.

Laver, Drysdale Advance to Final

MIAMI, April 4 (Reuters).—Australian Rod Laver, seeded fourth, and sixth-seeded South African Cliff Drysdale qualified yesterday to meet in the finals of the $50,000 Aventura tennis classic here.

Drysdale defeated 11th-seeded Tony Roche of Australia, 6-4, 10-8. Laver beat Australian Roy Emerson, seeded eighth, 6-3, 7-5, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

On Friday, Emerson upset top-

Cerdan Wins Decision

PERPIGNAN, France, April 4 (AP).—Welterweight Marcel Cerdan jr. of France scored a unanimous ten-round decision over West Germany's Klaus Klein Friday night.

Observer

The Well Dressed Face

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—A man's face is the most carefully selected part of his wardrobe. It is also the one piece of clothing he will never be caught removing in public, or even in private, no matter how liberated he may be.

Baker

If you have ever gone to a movie in which people expose their entire trunk parts to the camera, you will have noticed an odd thing. Although they enthusiastically strip that vast (at least on the movie screen) expressionless area between Adam's apple and toenail, never do they undress their faces.

Sometimes, of course, a man will become very drunk and let his face come undressed in public.

If you accidentally happen upon a man sleeping, you will usually catch him with his face down. This is always embarrassing. Seeing that rarely glimpsed mystery, the naked human face, you are reminded that you, too, there under your gaudy whiskers and beautiful chiseled jaw muscles, are hiding something that you never dared look at.

Until a few years ago, men's face wear had been remarkably stable for many years. There was the smile for all social and public occasions, the leveled-eye and thin-lipped mouth for business wear, the crinkly squinted-eye with moist and slightly parted lips for love, amplified to include a dilated nostril for passion.

This is still the basic facial garb of most of our great public men, presumably because it is the same dress worn by most of the silent majority who, presumably, took it up because they saw it on the faces of our great public men.

Every wardrobe, naturally, requires some accent point, some trimming, which will make a statement, even if false, about its individuality, just as the necktie is used to relieve the conformity of the gray suit that supports the well-dressed face.

For this purpose the nose may be hung with something as obvious as eyeglasses, in the manner of Senator Goldwater. Small signature adornments may be molded into the flesh. A bit of jowl, to suggest the good-fellow honest burgher's appreciation of the good life, as in the case of Mayor Daley.

A beautifully curved set of lines from nostrils to mouth corners, deepening dramatically when the teeth clamp, to suggest a man of gravity, sincerity, solidity, as in the case of President Nixon. Actually, President Nixon has a huge wardrobe of faces and is given to changing them in public, which can be highly disconcerting.

All men who use the basic facial wear rely heavily on the smile.

Now, the smile has fallen into disfavor among certain face haberdashers. This decline comes out of the strivings for theatrical effect which characterized men's fashion in the 1960s. A number of new face styles were introduced in the 1960s, the most controversial, of course, having been the massive hair frame which was fitted in an arc of 300 degrees or more around the face to be concealed.

In the long run, however, the most lasting style change may prove to have been the substitution of the scowl for the smile. Some of the most fashionable faces in the Western world nowadays have never had a smile in their wardrobes.

This new style makes it perfectly permissible to drape the face behind sulks, frowns, expressions of utterly inhuman hostility, contempt and even indifference.

Mick Jagger, for example, whose face is invariably dressed in the agony of a boy who can't find his yo-yo, is said to exude such a magnetism as even Mayor Daley might envy, and no actor under 42 has smiled on the screen for six years past.

This may be because a smile doesn't provide enough face covering to preserve dignity when all the rest of you is exposed on the cinemascope screen. But it may also be because the smile as a wardrobe item has become as dated as high-button shoes.

It will be missed, that smile. Sulks and scowls on boy actors are one thing; on mayors, presidents, generals, husbands who never had boy-actor quality to start with—well, in many aspects of life phonier is better.

Arizona Teacher Loses Her Job

Witch Scare Casts an Evil Spell

By Jerry Cohen

TUCSON, Ariz.—"I surely would have been burned at the stake by now if this had happened in 17th-century Salem," said Anne Stewart, smoothing back her long ash-blond hair to expose the mole of her pointed left ear.

Mrs. Stewart, wrinkle-free at 47, laughed easily.

Quite unlike a witch's cackle.

But for all her good humor, Mrs. Stewart's remark was no exaggeration.

Mrs. Stewart, according to Tucson school officials, has passed herself off as a witch and has taught witchcraft to students in her high school English classes.

"Incredible," Mrs. Stewart says.

"The most ridiculous thing I've ever heard of," says her husband, also a teacher.

Nevertheless, the accusation has cost Mrs. Stewart her job at Flowing Wells High School, in a politically conservative *neighborhood on the north edge* of the city.

She was suspended from teaching last Nov. 25 ("It was my birthday—would you believe it?") and last month was notified she would not be rehired next year.

Associated Press.

Anne Stewart, the "witch" of Tucson.

Court Suit

Mrs Stewart—who has taught 11 years at the school—responded with a court suit asking that school administrators be forced to reinstate her.

How did such an imbroglio ever develop in 20th-century America?

"You have to start," said Mrs. Stewart, "with the autumn of 1969 when Dr. Byrd Granger—she's a University of Arizona expert on witchcraft and folklore—was invited by a social studies teacher to speak at the school."

"During the talk ... Dr. Granger described the physical attributes of a witch. When she did, I didn't have to look in a mirror to know I had them. A witch, she said, has blond hair, blue or green eyes, a widow's peak and likes to wear devil's green—a color between lime and chartreuse. That's my favorite.

"Then she said a positive sign was a pointed left ear with a node. All the blonde teachers and students immediately reached up to touch their left ears when she said that. I didn't have to. I knew without touching mine that I had a node.

"And I began to blush.

"The kids saw I was blushing and began to giggle and to look at me. When we got back into the classroom, my students said to me: 'Gee, you have all the signs.' And, 'Are you a witch?'

"I answered: 'What do you think?'"

Mrs. Stewart did not discourage the banter.

"I like to get kids involved," she explained. "I teach American literature, among other things. Although I've never had a unit in the occult, we do delve into early American folklore and witchcraft. It was good fun and it stimulated them."

Toward the end of the 1970 school year, Mrs. Stewart initiated a project she now thinks heightened the sorcerer's image that students were attaching to her.

To revive lagging interest of her literarture students she suggested "finding out what astrology is about." And about the same time an instructor teaching folklore asked her to dress up and play the part of a witch for the class. She did.

"When those eighth-graders (14-year-olds) entered high school this fall," she said, "many of them came up to me and said, 'I'll bet you really are a witch.'"

Mrs. Stewart said that by then she thought it was better to soft-pedal such talk. She continued to accept such comments in high spirits, though, even when students began greeting her: "Hi, witchie." "But," she insisted during an interview in her home, "I never told anyone I was a witch. I just said I had the physical characteristics of a witch, and the kids chose to believe I was one. It was more fun that way."

Ebony Cross

During the interview, Mrs. Stewart wore an ebony cross around her collar. "I've worn it ever since the suspension because a real witch would never dare wear a cross and I want to show I've been defamed," she said. "It's been in the family since 1350. It was my great-great-grandmothers's."

Mrs. Stewart also has changed her hairstyle, so the widow's peak doesn't show. "It may be a bit of showmanship," she said, "but what the hell. I'm the dramatic, flamboyant type and not one to be content sitting quietly by, saying little. I never have been."

Her husband, William Stewart, thinks that very flamboyance—which he admires—is at the root of his wife's present problem. Mr. Stewart, who now calls his wife "Witchie-Poo," also insists that his wife has extrasensory perception. "I've *felt it working*," he said. Mrs. Stewart reluctantly agrees.

Does she think it possible that her ESP could mean that she is a witch.

"I don't believe so," she replied. "But I guess I can't be positive. Yeah, I've wondered. The physical attributes and the ESP, you know. But I've asked myself: Why me? Don't I have enough problems as it is?"

© *Los Angeles Times*

PEOPLE: *Toots Shor's Closed By Tax Collectors*

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service has closed the doors of **Toots Shor's** restaurant—for 30 years the New York meeting place for celebrities from the political, sports and theatrical worlds—because of $49,000 in unpaid income taxes for the last two quarters of 1970. So sudden was the seizure by the IRS that customers arriving to keep luncheon dates on Friday first got the news from a notice hastily posted on the door. Stunned, one habitue, recalling that owner Bernard Shor started his career as a bouncer at the old Leon and Eddie's night spot, predicted that Toots "will bounce back again." The sentiment was obviously shared by the restaurateur himself, who called a meeting of his 180 employees, disclosed his tax problems, reminisced on the Presidents, heavyweight champions and stars who'd frequented his "joint" for three decades, and concluded that "I'll be open again in three or four weeks." As a government man took an inventory of booze, chow and furnishings, however, some patrons were less sanguine. "The character of New York has changed," lamented one regular. "People don't sit up all night in saloons any more, and people who do, go to those young places on the East Side..."

* * *

ENGAGED: English-born actress **Olivia Hussey**, 19, who starred in the film "Romeo and Juliet" in 1968 and was said to have captured the fancy of Prince Charles, and **Dino Martin**, 19, son of American singer Dean Martin, according to the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, which reported the couple will marry April 19 in Las Vegas; **Princess Chantal**, 25, youngest daughter of the Count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, and **François-Xavier de Sambucy de Sorgue**, 27, a French nobleman currently working for IBM. The royal marriage is expected in the summer of 1972. MARRIED: Millionaire shipowner and former Monarchist party leader **Achille Lauro**, 84, and **Eliana Merolla**, a 35-year-old actress, at a private mass in Naples, where Lauro once served as mayor. Lauro, known in the past for such campaign tactics as handing out left shoes to voters with the right ones to follow after the election, met his bride 15 years ago when she competed in a beauty contest sponsored by a Lauro-owned newspaper. She finished second and complained to Lauro, who made it up to her by producing an $800,000 film.

UPI

THE WINNER—Severine, 21, of Monaco, belts out "Un Banc, un Arbre, une Rue" to take top honors in the 16th Eurovision Song Contest, watched by scores of millions Saturday night.

"The Blue Countess," and giving the star role to Miss Merolla, whose screen name is **Kim Capri**. The film flopped but Lauro didn't.

BROKEN: The record for the world's shortest marriage, according to Boston Judge **Robert G. Wilson**, who granted a divorce to **Raquel Caballos**, an immigrant from Colombia. One hour after her 1968 wedding to Edgar Caballos, said the judge, the couple had a roaring argument over where to honeymoon. He wanted New York; she chose Florida. Edgar then slapped Raquel in the face and walked out, never to return.

* * *

Albert Desalvo wants a court injunction to stop his former lawyer from describing him as "The Boston Strangler," reports the AP, and the lawyer, **F. Lee Bailey**, has been ordered to court this week to answer the request. Desalvo, 39, serving a life sentence for assaults on four women, has pointed out that although at his trial he was said to have been the man who strangled 11 other women in Boston, he was never tried for those murders. Authorities said he was not prosecuted because of lack of evidence. Desalvo dismissed Bailey 14 months ago, and his new lawyers allege that Bailey said in a recent TV show: "Al Desalvo is The Boston Strangler and I have evidence to prove it."

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